HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XXVII, No. 11 | Copyright 1967 by HUMAN EVENTS, INC. | March 18, 1967 | 35¢

A New Left-Wing Third Party?

Will 1968 Be a Repeat of 1948?

By ALICE WIDENER

Among all possible presidential candidates for 1968—including incumbent Lyndon B. Johnson and early starter George Romney—none is making a more aggressive try for the nomination than Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. If it should appear that he won't get it, and if the Viet Nam war still is going on, then it is possible we shall have in 1968 a political situation resembling that of 1948.

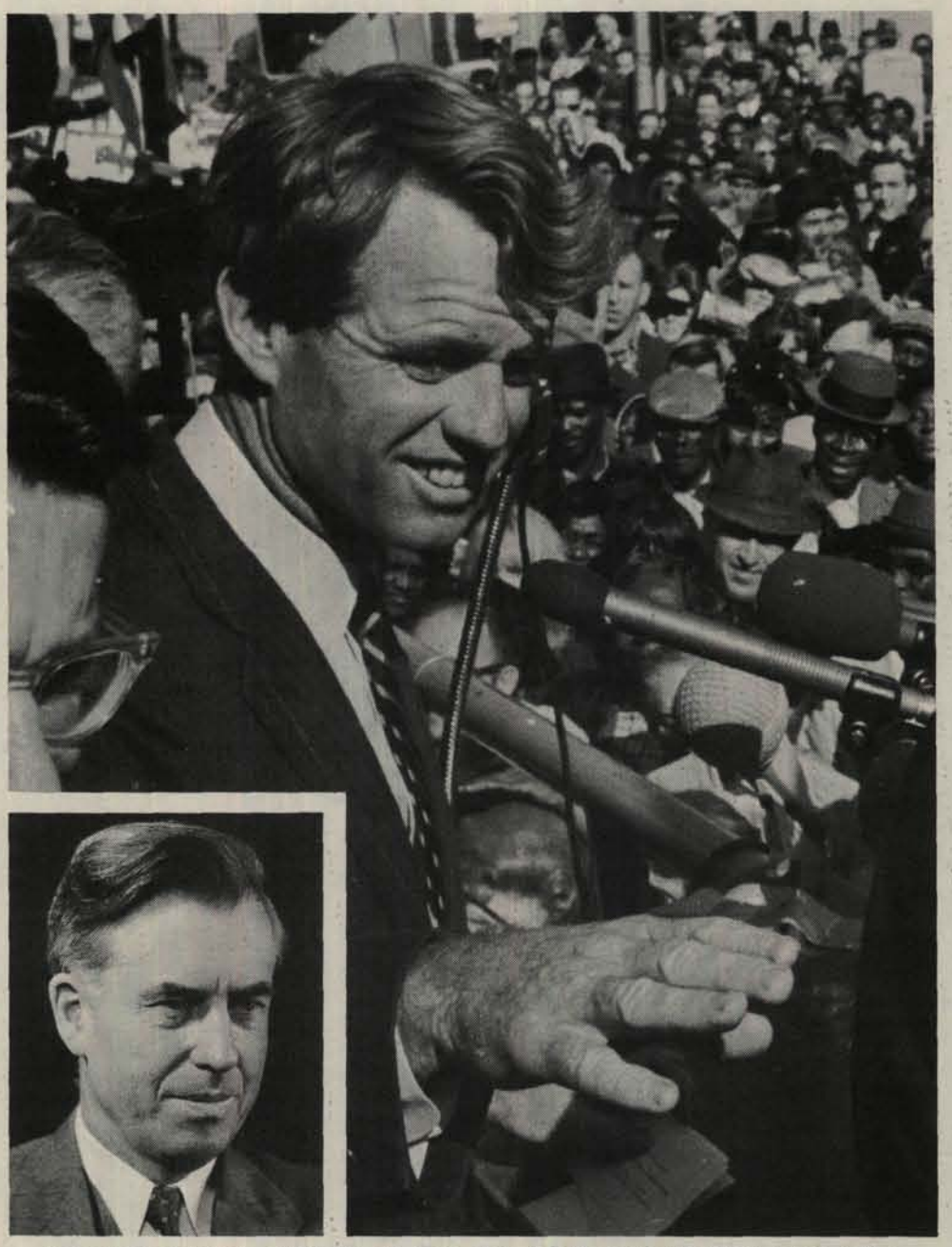
That was when left-wingers disaffected from the Democratic party and ran Henry Wallace for President on a third party ticket against Harry Truman. Instead of heading a "Progressive party" in 1968, Bobby Kennedy might be seduced by left-wing intellectuals into heading a "Peace party."

Sen. Kennedy says publicly that he backs a Johnson-Humphrey ticket for 1968. But does he? When his actions rather than words are realistically appraised, it appears the correct answer is a loud and clear "No!"

It doesn't require a close observer of the political scene today to recognize that RFK has declared political war on President Johnson and is using all the resources of the huge Kennedy fortune, all the prestige of his dead brother's name, and all the ruthless tactics of a power-hungry pro-Kennedy braintrust in an effort to grab the Democratic party presidential nomination next year.

On March 5, 1967, in New York City, a group in the New Left (which is dominated by the Old Left) opened national headquarters for a "Kennedy for President in 1968" campaign. Sen. Kennedy says he opposes such action. But careful study of the New Left reveals that Bobby Kennedy has been wining, dining and wooing its leaders, including radical leftist Robert Scheer, editor of *Ramparts* magazine.

All this is not surprising. As I wrote in *Human Events*, Oct. 2, 1965 (page 14), "Looming on the American political scene is a new presidential candidate to replace Henry Wallace. This is the underlying reason for organization of the 'teach-ins' and demonstrations against President Johnson's policy in Viet Nam. Perhaps this is the underlying reason for the highly critical speeches about the Johnson policies in Viet Nam and Santo Domingo by Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee."



Instead of challenging LBJ directly, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D.-N.Y.) might follow the example of the late Henry Wallace (inset) and strike out for the presidency on a liberal third-party ticket, with "peace" in Viet Nam his major issue.

I went on to say that if the left-wingers felt they could not capture control of the Democratic party convention in 1968, they probably would break away to form a third party.

If President Johnson is alive and well next year (and every loyal American, irrespective of party affiliation hopes he will be), and if the fighting in Viet Nam is continuing or if unfruitful negotiations are in progress, then some powerful leftist forces will be backing "Kennedy for President."

It is reliably reported that Walter Reuther is ready to cast his lot in with them. Much more important, the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions at Santa Barbara, Calif.—a main leftist propaganda group—is setting the stage for an American "peace" party. Late in May this year, the Center will hold a second *Pacem in Terris* conference at Geneva, Switzerland, with United Nations Secretary-General U Thant and Sen. Fulbright as stellar attractions.

Three of the Center's staff recently went to Hanoi to invite representatives of the Ho Chi Minh regime to Geneva. Reliable sources say that Harry S. Ashmore, chairman of the Center's executive committee, is one of the persons who, after his visit to Ho, furnished Sen. Robert F. Kennedy with alleged "information" about alleged "dramatic" new changes in Hanoi's attitude toward negotiations. This propaganda was refuted by President Johnson and Secretary of State Rusk.

Many of the New Leftists close to Bobby Kennedy assess him as a not-so-young man in a big hurry. They believe that if ailing old Ambassador Kennedy should soon succumb to his grave illness, the last restraints would be lifted from his ambitious son.

Information from conservative Democratic party sources proves that awareness of this situation is one of the reasons that prompted wise, patriotic and dignified James Farley to speak out as forcibly as he did in criticism of RFK's recent actions at home and abroad.

Whatever happens in 1968, it seems certain to be a politically eventful year in many more ways than one, and it may be a repeat with some slight variation of 1948, a repeat in which the Kennedy millions would be a favorable factor for the left-wingers.

(U.S.A. Syndicate)

NEWSPAPER

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HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Founded in 1944

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James L. Wick (1897-1964)

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Address all subscripton inquiries, complaints, address changes and other correspondence to Human Events, 410 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003. For address changes print your new address on a plain sheet of paper and attach a copy of the address label from a recent issue of Human Events.

Bound Volumes indexed: January-December, 1966, $20. January-December, 1965, $20. July-December, 1963, $18. April-June, 1963, $18. January-March, 1963, $18. Second six months, 1962, $15. First six months, 1962, $15. Past volumes of *Human Events* on microfilm available directly from University Microfilms, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106.

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Human Events **is published weekly by Human Events, Inc., 410 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. and other mailing offices. One year subscription, $12.50 (see coupon below).**

U. S. national newsstand distribution by Eastern News Distributors, Inc., 155 W. 15th St., New York, N. Y. 10011

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● Former Vice President **Richard Nixon's** star is rising in Republican circles. Claims that "he can't win" are now being discounted in view of a recent sounding out of the voters. Whereas the Gallup Poll previously had Nixon trailing Bobby Kennedy in a race for the presidency, a recent Gallup survey shows Nixon and Kennedy in a dead heat. Equally as revealing is a report by Los Angeles Times Washington Bureau Chief Robert J. Donovan. Covering the state of New Hampshire, where the first presidential primary will be held, Donovan finds that "Richard M. Nixon looks like the man to beat here."

● The left-wing **Ramparts magazine**, which exposed the CIA-NSA relationship, hopes to acquire an advertising agency, a book publishing house and an ultra-high-frequency TV station. Aside from the monthly magazine, Ramparts' backers also put out a weekly newspaper, Sunday Ramparts. The big question is, who supplies the money, since the magazine has already lost $1.2 million? Watch Human Events in the coming weeks for a revealing report on the men behind Ramparts.

● In connection with Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's ouster from Congress, newspapers often list other lawmakers given the boot by the House. One name is hardly ever mentioned, however: that of **John Fitzgerald**, JFK's maternal grandfather. The House Committee on Elections in 1919 found "Honey Fitz" to have been elected to Congress in a fraudulent manner and the House later kicked him out.

● House GOP leader Gerald Ford (R.-Mich.) was absolutely correct when he said Bobby's Viet Nam speech was giving "aid and comfort to the enemy." The Communist Worker of March 8 devotes its first page to **Bobby's appeasement talk**, *giving it a three-column head.* Editorially, the Worker says that Bobby's talk and the alleged "speed" with which other "prominent Americans" came to his support "are a dramatic reflection of the mounting anger of the American people over the President's escalation of his dirty war."

● More than 800 returned **Peace Corps Volunteers** have signed a letter to President Johnson that is sharply critical of U.S. policy in Viet Nam. Claiming American actions are "seriously undermining" hopes for a peaceful world, the letter also expresses doubt that some of the country's "most loyal and courageous" young people would be willing to serve in Viet Nam. Among the letter's signers: Eric Reuther, nephew of UAW chieftain Walter Reuther.

● To the dismay of many conservatives who backed him last year over his supposedly more liberal primary opponent, Sen. **James Pearson** (R.-Kan.) is actively rounding up presidential support for Gov. George Romney.

● Gov. John A. Love of Colorado, who has begun a drive to purge some conservative chairmen from the Republican party in his home state, nevertheless has indicated that Gov. **Ronald Reagan** of California might get the nomination in 1968. Claiming the Republicans "want a winner," he also said there has been much talk in GOP circles for Ronald Reagan and that the California governor is a definite "dark horse" possibility.

● In spite of Gov. Ronald Reagan and the ousting of Clark Kerr as president of the university system, the Berkeley campus is still moving to the left. The dean of students, Arleigh Williams, recently approved an application to permit the **Communist Party Forum**, a campus chapter of the Communist Party, U.S.A., to be recognized as an official student organization on campus. The Campus Forum is headed by avowed Communist Bettina Aptheker.

● A network of training schools is turning out an elite corps of **professional demonstrators**, a California state attorney disclosed last week. "No longer are we dealing with amateurs in riots and demonstrations," said Raymond M. Momboisse, a lawyer with the California Department of Justice. "We see the same faces in riot after riot. There are at least four training schools for demonstrators in California, and they are effective. By the time a demonstrator hits the street he is probably better trained than many of our police."

● Because of LBJ's penchant for discarding plans that leak out to the press through unofficial sources, White House wags are now saying the President will cancel **Luci's baby.**

● Arthur Sylvester may be gone but his memory lingers on. Gen. **Andrew P. O'Meara**, commander of U.S. Army forces in Europe, recently ordered Stars and Stripes, the armed forces newspaper, to drop a story reporting the arrest of the 19-year-old son of the U.S. ambassador to West Germany, George C. McGhee. Not only was the story deleted from Stars and Stripes but the publication's editor was removed from his post and "reassigned" to the Pentagon.

● Reporter Chesly Manly of the Chicago Tribune writes from Saigon: "A large-scale map of Hanoi and its environs . . . shows the location of two jet air fields, more than a dozen military installations, and one of the most **strategic railway targets** in the world. All of them are off limits to American bombers, by order of President Johnson."

● **East-West trade** proposals are finding little favor in the House of Representatives. Even liberal Rep. Charles Vanik (D.-Ohio) told his constituents: "Trade with Soviets should be conditional upon cut-off of Soviet aid to North Viet Nam."

● Sen. John McClellan (D.-Ark.) has opened a Senate probe into the impact of recent **Supreme Court decisions** which, he says, have contributed to the nation's soaring crime rate. "Self-confessed criminals should be punished, not liberated on the basis of technicalities," McClellan said in announcing that his Criminal Laws subcommittee would hold public hearings on the high court rulings. "Recent decisions imposing untenable exclusionary rules of evidence fashioned by a bare majority of one on the Supreme Court constitute a gross miscarriage of justice."

● How bad is the **Post Office** service? A letter from a Washington, D.C., resident, sent to the Hon. Everett M. Dirksen at his former residence on Massachusetts Avenue, was returned to the sender stamped, "Addressee Unknown."

● Says Barry Goldwater: "**Bobby Kennedy's** Senate speech on Viet Nam may be summed up as meaning that instead of as usual having one foot in his mouth, he has now managed to squeeze in both. If he were a centipede, he could go on forever."

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Consular Treaty Debate

The U.S.-Soviet consular treaty, the cornerstone of LBJ's policy to appease the Communist bloc, will probably pass the Senate, but *Human Events* readers should be aware of some of the Republicans and Democrats who made a valiant effort last week to alert their country to the treaty's dangers. Among those battling it right down to the wire were Democrats like Dodd, Ervin and Talmadge and Republicans like Mundt, Hruska, Thurmond, Cotton and Murphy.

Norris Cotton of New Hampshire, for example, told his colleagues he might be willing to overlook the countless treaties broken by the Soviets if the current convention would bring a "thaw in the Cold War." But, he said, "We are in a hot war. In that war, Americans are dying in thousands." The New Hampshire Republican pointed out that Soviet MIGs, missiles, rockets and machine guns are killing American GIs. The North Vietnamese war machine, he stressed, "runs on Soviet oil—300,000 tons of it in 18 months."

Karl Mundt of South Dakota, a member of the CIA watchdog committee, combatted the argument that we need a consulate in Leningrad to establish a listening post. Soviet restrictions on the movement of consular officers, he said, would not permit them to pick up anything the average tourist couldn't pick up.

The Russians, he continued, are not going to "let this country consider putting the consulates in the areas where it is important for us to know more about Russia, Russian thinking, Russian installations and programs, and Russian plants." The main reason for the treaty, Mundt stressed, is to advance East-West trade.

California's George Murphy remarked there was still no reason to believe we can trust the Soviets. Murphy, once an adviser on the Cultural Exchange program, recalled that the Soviets "continually insulted" our negotiators.

He said he also remembered that a man in charge of the Russian Moiseyev Ballet was never heard from again after he returned to Russia to tell friends the truth about America and its citizens. "I recite this experience," said Murphy, "because I think it is important in helping to understand the people with whom we are dealing."

South Carolina's Thurmond discovered that a "sleeper" in the agreement would actually permit total immunity from criminal prosecution for some 908 Soviet nationals now attached to Soviet missions.

But the strongest case against the treaty was delivered by Thomas Dodd of Connecticut. The consular convention, said Dodd, "is a smashing diplomatic triumph for the Soviet Union." It gives them a full and absolute immunity for consular officers, employes and premises which "far exceeds the norm for existing consular conventions even with our closest allies and, he said, it far exceeds, as well, the provision of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, which was signed by 32 nations, including the United States, in April 1963."

The Vienna convention provided that consular officers shall not be liable to arrest or detention "except in the case of a grave crime and pursuant to a decision by the competent judicial authority." The consular treaty places no limitation of any kind on the immunity of employes.

Thus, Soviet espionage and other sub rosa **activities will undoubtedly become even more extensive than they already are, Dodd insisted.**

"I am convinced," said Dodd, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, "that the Soviets will use this diplomatic breakthrough to persuade all other governments with whom they maintain diplomatic relations to agree to a similar relaxation."

This situation poses a danger of great magnitude to the Americas, said Dodd. "It is frightening to think of the damage the Soviets could do in Latin America," he said, if, as a result of our treaty, they could persuade these nations to open up some 20 embassies supplemented by some 30 or 40 consulates. Communist embassies in Latin American countries are notorious for exporting subversion, said the senator.

Previous consular treaties, noted Dodd, contained language which would permit the police to enter a consulate "in the event that the authorities of the receiving state have probable cause to believe that a crime involving violence to persons or property has been, or is being, or is about to be committed in the consular office." Yet the present treaty pointedly deleted this portion.

Thus, the American police would be forbidden to enter a Soviet consulate even if they knew as a certainty that murder or some other serious crime was being committed there. The celebrated case of Madam Kosenkina, said Dodd, is "proof enough that this possibility is more than an idle hypothesis."

In 1948, Mme. Kosenkina, a Ukrainian school teacher attached to the Soviet establishment in New York, decided to defect. She took shelter on a farm in New York State operated by the Tolstoy Foundation.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS

from

INSIDE WASHINGTON

The consulate dispatched a squad of several men to the farm and they brought Madam Kosenkina back in a car.

She was placed in a locked room on the fifth floor of the consulate, under constant guard. Driven to desperation after several days' confinement, Madam Kosenkina leaped from her fifth-floor window to the courtyard below.

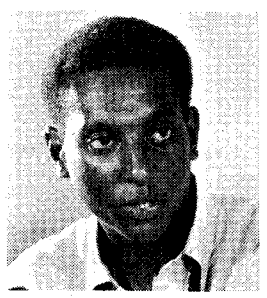
Patrolman Will Taraska, of the New York Police Department, saw her leap. He called for an ambulance and then climbed over the fence into the consulate yard, took charge of Madam Kosenkina and refused to permit the irate Soviet officials to drag her back into the consulate.

Today, Mme. Kosenkina is alive and enjoying her freedom, but under the present convention that police officer would have been barred from saving her.

In conclusion, Dodd filled two full pages of the *Congressional Record* with a report revealing the extent of Soviet aggression since 1956. Nevertheless, with the Administration powering the drive, the consular treaty appeared close to ratification last week.

Stokely's Castroite Links

Will the Justice Department or a congressional investigating committee probe Stokely Carmichael and his Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee? That's what many informed Washingtonians would like to know after learning of the recent radical activities of Carmichael and SNCC.



CARMICHAEL

Unknown to the general public is the fact that Carmichael recently flew down to Puerto Rico to strike up an alliance with Castroite groups working for Puerto Rican independence. SNCC's handsome, debonair leader, for example, met with Juan Maris Bras, the charismatic pro-Communist (he's had training in Cuba and admires Fidel) who heads the Movement for Puerto Rican Independence (MPI).

In a protocol of cooperation signed January 26 at the San Juan, P.R., International Airport, Carmichael and Bras said their organizations are "in the vanguard of a common struggle against U.S. imperialism."

Carmichael signed the protocol after he had led a column of 200 militant advocates of Puerto Rican independence on a six-mile march from the University of Puerto Rico to a U.S. military installation at Fort Brooke.

In New York on January 27, according to the left-wing *National Guardian*, SNCC, referring to Stokley's trip, stated that the MPI, SNCC and another pro-Communist student group "affirmed the need for a joint struggle against the political, economic, social and cultural oppression inflicted upon Afro-American and Puerto Rican peoples by the U.S. Just as 'Black Power' signifies a struggle for liberation and control of Afro-American communities by black people, the independence struggle in Puerto Rico is for control by Puerto Ricans of their own lives and the wealth of the country. Black people constitute a colony within the U.S. Puerto Rico is a colony outside the U.S."

The SNCC statement also said the protocol agreed that joint action among these three groups would be taken "against the draft in particular, and the American war in Viet Nam in general, to be carried out by Afro-Americans and Puerto Ricans in the urban ghettoes of this country."

Carmichael's open ties with the MPI are alarming. MPI, though insignificant as far as numbers are concerned, is Castro-oriented and has received cash and explosives from outside the island in order to carry out revolutionary activities.

MPI's members are led by Puerto Ricans who have had training in Cuba, the Soviet Union and Communist China. The group maintains a "legation" in Havana and its second-in-command, Norman Pietri Castellon, represented it at Havana's Communist-organized Tri-Continential Conference, where Reds from all over the world set up a committee to supervise the exporting of global subversion.

What concerned Washingtonians want to know is why Stokely should be permitted to continue working with such revolutionary organizations. And by claiming that Negroes form a "colony" in the United States, does he plan to use Bras' instruments of violence to "liberate" U.S. Negroes from their "colonial masters"?

Ohio's Wallace Supporters

A strange alliance of individuals is helping to organize a Wallace-for-President campaign in Ohio, the state now considered the launching pad for the ex-governor's bid to win votes north of the Mason-Dixon line. Planning to hold a rally for George Wallace in May, this Cleveland-based group has printed up petitions to obtain the 443,100 signatures necessary for Wallace to run on a third-party ticket in the state's 1968 presidential primary.

WALLACE

The name for this third party, should the required number of people sign the petition, will be the George Wallace Christian Conservative party. If the petition drive goes well in Ohio, the Wallace-for-President campaign is expected to pick up steam in other big industrial states as well.

The persons gathering behind Wallace's presidential bid in the Buckeye State have intriguing histories. The driving force in the movement, Robert W. Annable, who works for Ohio Bell Telephone Co. in Cleveland, said last year in sworn testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that the "Klan itself should not be legislated out of business. It is a good organization as far as I can see."

Another key person in the Wallace movement is Bobby J. Stephens, employed by the Westinghouse Electric Co. in Columbus. Stephens, a member of the Columbus police auxilliary, penetrated the Ohio Klan in 1964 at the behest of the police department and actually gave damaging testimony about Annable's connections with Klansmen before the same House Committee on Un-American Activities. Stephens played an heroic role as an undercover agent and prevented the Klan from beating up a civil rights worker.

Now Stephens is helping Annable organize the Central Ohio area for Wallace, a man he has met on several occasions and thinks would make an excellent president.

The fact that these two men are working together on Wallace's behalf is startling, considering the record.

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Stephens testified on Feb. 11, 1966, that Annable on Sept. 26, 1965, at the Holiday Inn Motel in Zanesville, Ohio, met with the head of the United Klans of America, Imperial Wizard Robert Shelton. Annable admitted this meeting, but said it was for journalistic reasons.

But Annable also admitted that Shelton had sent him United Klans of America membership blanks and that he had distributed some of them in Ohio.

Stephens, furthermore, provided HCUA with a document he obtained from Mr. William Hugh Morris, the Emperor of the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. It read in part:

"I have this day created out of the Grand Klan and appointed, and as evidenced by this document, do commission Klansman Robert Annable, whose address is Parma Heights, Cleveland, Ohio, United States of America, a Great Titan for Province No. 3, Provisional Realm of Ohio, the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. . . ."

Annable, a founder of the North American Alliance for White People, categorically denied he had ever been a Klan member and remarked that the Klan's aims had been "perverted." Asked why Morris would name him a Great Titan, Annable replied: "I have not the least idea. . . ."

Later, Annable stated to then Rep. Charles Weltner (D.-Ga.): "The only fault I can see with the Klan is that it did not screen its members to keep out the element that is causing trouble now. . . ."

In a telephone interview, Stephens was asked by *Human Events* why Annable and he were now working together. Admitting that Annable was the mainspring of Ohio's Wallace movement, Stephens explained that he was much impressed with Wallace and besides, he added, Annable's "hands are clean." In the same breath, however, Stephens also said Annable had helped the Klan organize rallies in Brunswick and Lodi in northern Ohio.

Stephens also said that the Ohio group has received advice from two Alabamans, ex-Sheriff Jim Clark of Selma and Asa (Ace) Carter. Carter has been a strong supporter of the Klan in the past.

Such is part of the background of the Wallace movement in Ohio.

The Betty Furness Ploy

Washington observers are chuckling over LBJ's selection of TV personality Betty Furness to fill the post of special presidential assistant for consumer affairs. Though the occupant of this $26,000-a-year job is supposed to advise housewives on where and how to cut living expenses, Miss Furness unshamefacedly confessed to reporters that she normally has her housekeeper do the shopping. "But I will start shopping for myself tomorrow," she quickly added. She also admitted she does not know her way around the kitchen: "My family would have starved to death years ago if they had depended on my cooking."

FURNESS

While the incident drew some laughs, knowledgeable politicos are convinced that LBJ had a serious motive in the Furness appointment: to get re-elected in 1968.

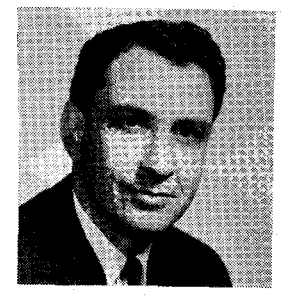
By focusing much attention on the job by picking a glamour gal who has become a household word because of her TV commercials for Westinghouse, LBJ is said to have had at least two aims in mind: (1) Courting the female vote; he has made much of the fact that he would place women in important positions in his Administration and Miss Furness' selection underscores that promise. (2) Dramatizing to the public that he is intensely interested in consumer affairs.

Miss Furness will actually hold three titles dealing with consumer affairs: special assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs, chairman of the Committee on Consumer Interests and secretary of the Consumer Advisory Council.

"The whole gambit was intensely political," noted one GOP politico. "LBJ wants to snow-job the public. Prices are soaring, taxes are high, money is tight—and LBJ hopes Betty's glamour and political savvy will make the voters forget it all."

Specter Still Haunts GOP

Pennsylvania politicos are wondering these days if the Republican party in their state will soon be controlled by a man who just two short years ago considered himself a "Kennedy Democrat." The controversial figure is Philadelphia District Attorney Arlen M. Specter, now moving up fast in Keystone State Republican circles.



SPECTER

Specter, who defeated incumbent Democratic District Attorney James Crumlich by 37,000 votes in the spring of 1965, just last week was chosen by the Philadelphia Republican organization to oppose Democratic Mayor James Tate in the November election. If he wins, Specter is expected to try for the governorship.

Considered a pet of Sen. Hugh Scott (R.-Pa.) and former Quaker State Gov. William Scranton, Specter is still thought to be a liberal Democrat at heart. Indeed, Specter selected as one of his running mates Walter M. Phillips, former chairman of the southeastern Pennsylvania chapter of the Americans for Democratic Action.

Before he was persuaded to run on a Republican ticket in 1965, Specter was a close ally of Sen. Joseph Clark (D.-Pa.), probably the most liberal lawmaker in the Senate. Receiving a formal statement of support by the Americans for Democratic Action in his race against Crumlich, Specter described himself at that time as a "Kennedy Democrat." His views haven't changed, say knowledgeable Pennsylvanians. Nevertheless, because Scranton and Scott have pushed him forward in GOP circles, Specter may yet control Republican politics in the Keystone State.

Liberal GOP Plot

A little-known liberal splinter group is secretly advancing plans to seize control of the 1968 Republican National Convention. The group, Republicans for Progress, will finance challenges to GOP conservatives on the district and state convention levels.

Chairman of Republicans for Progress is Charles P. Taft, former mayor of Cincinnati and liberal brother of the late Sen. Bob Taft. The executive director is Albert E. Abrahams, former assistant to the ultra-liberal Sen. Clifford Case.

A letter written recently by Abrahams recently fell into the hands of the Los Angeles *Times*. Abrahams said that an all-out effort would be made to capture state and district conventions that send delegates to the national convention.

The Medicare Boondoggle

Medicare and other government medical assistance have greatly aided many people, including unscrupulous nursing home operators, physicians and druggists. These charges were made before the House Ways and Means Committee last week by Mrs. Mary A. Mendelson, associate executive secretary of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland, a non-profit organization from which Mrs. Mendelson made a detailed study of nursing home care in the Cleveland area.

Among the specific instances of fraud she turned up in her two-year study: Physicians were billing the state for visits they never made to patients on old age assistance; drugstores were being paid for "furnishing" more drugs than nurses' records indicated the patients were receiving; one nursing home administrator claimed that his home—and others—normally obtained household supplies in the guise of drugs paid out of old age assistance.

In other cases: A druggist said several nursing homes offered a certain percentage "kickback" if he serviced their telephone prescriptions accounts, which he was told would not be checked by the authorities; podiatrists provided quick and routine toenail care paid for by public funds; payments were made to an alleged M.D. who was listed neither in the telephone book as a physician nor registered with the Academy of Science. Mrs. Mendelson's examples would fill a good-size pamphlet.

"Enormous sums are being spent through [federal government] programs on patients in nursing homes," she told the committee. "There is, we believe, serious doubt whether you, the federal government, are in fact purchasing the kind and quality care you think you are purchasing."

Mrs. Mendelson's testimony may impel some lawmakers to demand additional controls over federal medical programs, but other congressmen look at the story in a different light. They say it reveals exactly what they predicted would happen when the federal government pushed itself further into the field of medicine.

• The March issue of *Nation's Business* says that as a result of Medicare and other federal medical programs "government red tape is taking its place in the nation's hospitals, alongside the hypodermic syringe and the miracle drugs." Ernest C. Laetz, associate director of the 1,000-bed University of Michigan Hospital, says, "With the swelling volume and complexity of Medicare forms, it is a wonder that hospital personnel are still sane. We are surrounded by paper forms, rules and restrictions."

Men Around Romney

In his drive for the presidential nomination, Gov. George Romney of Michigan seems bent on surrounding himself with liberal Republican advisers.

Shortly expected to join Romney's Washington headquarters in the Shoreham Building, for example, is Lawrence B. Lindemer, the Midwest coordinator of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's 1964 presidential campaign. William Murphy, former executive secretary to ex-Gov. William Scranton of Pennsylvania, will also work out of Romney's Washington headquarters.

Former GOP National Chairman Leonard W. Hall, who is heading the Romney drive, has admitted hiring Campaign Consultants Inc., controlled by Eastern Establishment Republicans, to survey Romney's prospects in New Hampshire.

John Deardourff and David Goldberg, two liberal partners in the firm, have already begun contacting Republicans in the Granite State, whose presidential primary next March will be the first in the nation. Deardourff, a research specialist, has worked on the staffs of Gov. Rockefeller and New York Mayor John Lindsay.

Goldberg was national field director of the Draft-Lodge campaign in 1964 and was behind Lodge's upset win in New Hampshire. He is the co-author of a 65-page document which virtually calls for a purge of conservatives in the GOP (see *Human Events*, Dec. 5, 1964, page 4).

Calling for the "recapture" of the party from Goldwater conservatives, the document talked of creating a liberal Republican organization headed by such men as Dr. Milton Eisenhower, David Rockefeller of the Chase Manhattan Bank and Dr. Arthur Larson, all extreme liberals.

But these are only the most recent liberals to join Romney's entourage. Also aiding the Michigan governor in his soaring ambitions: Hugh Morrow, Gov. Rockefeller's principal speech writer since 1960; Jack G. Vandenberg, who served for a year as executive assistant to arch-liberal Sen. Clifford Case; Jonathan Moore, a liberal who was recently with the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard; and Bruce Chapman and George Gilder, whose advice to the GOP in their book, *The Party That Lost Its Head*, would, according to the Socialist-inclined *New Leader*, put the Republicans "somewhere to the left of the Democrats."

Meredith vs. Powell

• *Harlem politicos say that James Meredith, the civil rights leader who will oppose playboy Adam Clayton Powell in a special election, has little chance of winning. Though Meredith has a reputation for courage and integrity and is frowned on by many of the civil rights firebrands, he is considered much less articulate than Powell and is thought no match for the Baptist preacher. Powell, of course, is now considered a martyr by many of his constituents because he was thrown out by a "white-dominated" Congress.*

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The Consular Treaty

A Dubious Dirksen Victory

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

If the Senate approves the U.S.-Soviet Consular Treaty—and there seems to be little ground for hope that it will be rejected—the major responsibility will be Everett McKinley Dirksen's. Until Sen. Dirksen secretly switched from opposition to support, the treaty was as dead as a dodo. Without Republican help there would just not have been enough votes to muster the necessary two-thirds of the Senate.

Mr. Dirksen supplied that help. Publicly professing an open mind on the issue, he worked diligently behind the scenes—winning over Barry Goldwater and other hard-line Republicans. And as he won over each new convert, Mr. Dirksen pledged him to secrecy. No one on Capitol Hill would say why he had reversed his field. This was a smart maneuver, since opponents of the treaty could not rebut Mr. Dirksen's secret arguments.

What the prestigious Republican Senate leader said has been officially shrouded in fog. This much, however, can be pieced together from the wary accounts given by a few senators who are willing to talk at all.

To begin with, Sen. Dirksen "quoted" from what he said were top secret documents. These purported to show that the United States was putting over a fast one on the Soviet Union and that the consulates would serve some clandestine intelligence purpose. He also asserted that if the Consular Treaty were ratified, the Soviets would bring pressure to bear on North Viet Nam to "negotiate" an end to the fighting with the United States.

Both the documents and the corollary assertions bore an LBJ brand, but Sen. Dirksen turned this to his own uses. "What," he said in effect to unconvinced senators, "will the Republican party say to the nation in 1968 when President Johnson and the Democrats accuse us of attempting to block an end to the Vietnamese war?"

This may live to haunt Mr. Dirksen and to undermine his position as leader of the Republican Senate minority. For the fact is that well-informed diplomatic sources know nothing of any such commitment on the part of the Kremlin.

Bitter Republicans have quietly replied that Mr. Dirksen has fallen for a hoax. They feel that he has thrown away a major issue—and one that would have helped, rather than hurt, Republican candidates. They also note that the Kremlin needs the consular treaty badly —(1) to prove to the wavering Afro-Asian dictatorships that it can still lead Uncle Sam by the nose; (2) to bring its agents, disguised as consular officials, in closer contact with homegrown subversives and the still effective Communist underground apparatus; and (3) to open the door to further American concessions, particularly in the field of trade.

The last point may be the most telling. Ever since the death of Stalin, the Soviet leadership has worked hard to increase trade with the United States and to break down the barriers we have set up to Communist purchase of strategic goods. The Soviet Union has already scored some triumphs in this sensitive area, and only last week permission was granted to American firms to sell machine tools to Italy for trans-shipment to the Soviet Union.

For the first time in years there are mutterings by Republicans on Capitol Hill against Mr. Dirksen's leadership. These were summed up in a statement by a former Dirksen adherent when he said: "Dirk stands up for us on the small things, but when the big issues

GOP Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen may soon regret his decision.

come around he usually supports the Administration. That's what he did when he cut the ground out from under us by going along with the test-ban treaty. We could have blocked that and saved this country a lot of future grief if Dirksen hadn't come out for it."

These are somewhat unfair words. Sen. Dirksen did lead the successful fight against repeal of 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, thereby preventing a return to compulsory unionism in those states that have outlawed it.

But the comment does reflect a tendency in Mr. Dirksen that is aggravated by his love for basking in the warmth of President Johnson's smiles. He likes to be called the "second most powerful man in Washington" and to play the role of Majority Leader without its responsibilities.

More worrisome than Mr. Dirksen's behavior, however, is his newly developed instant innocence about Communist intentions and cunning. If the Consular Treaty is intended to fool the Soviets, as he insists, then Mr. Dirksen is not only playing a losing game but a silly one. Whatever else may be said about the Communists, they are not fools. If the senior senator from Illinois really believes they are, then the country—not to mention the Republican party—is in for trouble.

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NO FEDERAL AID—The city council of the Kansas community of Leawood has exhibited an individualism and independence of the federal government rare in these times. By an overwhelming vote, the council rejected federal participation in a projected three-year, $15,000 comprehensive program for city planning; a federal role in the project would have resulted in matching grants from Washington of $2,500 per year. In a report considering the feasibility of federal participation, the Leawood council's finance chairman recommended that "the city escape the entanglement of federal bureaucracy and red tape," adding, "I'm sure the people of Leawood can stand on their own feet to provide this plan."

□ □ □

FREE LIQUOR, DOPE—British alcoholics can now get their hootch courtesy of the socialized National Health Service. Scripps-Howard correspondent B.F. Cutler wrote recently from London that dope addicts are also supplied a daily "fix" under the government program.

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Visitor Has Trouble Finding Rebellion in Rhodesia

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

This is, for Rhodesia, the tag end of August. Within the city the gardens still bloom profusely—zinnias, marigolds, petunias—but the grass is getting shaggy and an end-of-summer lassitude prevails. Beyond the city, in the native townships, the weeds are turning brown. The soft African nights are a murmuring darkness of crickets and tree frogs. An American visitor is reminded faintly of Tucson, Albuquerque, San Antonio, but Salisbury is much quieter than these by night. Of all the small cities on earth, surely few would appear more at ease than Salisbury this March.

Yet this is the capital of a country that is engaged, in the British view at least, in rebellion and revolution. Its illegal regime is controlled by rebels and usurpers, bent upon cruel oppression. By solemn declaration of the United Nations, an independent Rhodesia is a threat to international peace. One would expect, as a minimum concession to the rules of drama, some marching troops, a few brigades of police, a sense of conspiracy, an air of tension. Nothing of the sort obtains.

For the past week, Meikle's Hotel has been comfortably filled with prosperous American tourists taking the 42-day African tour. In the Salisbury Club nearby, the members have had to forego their Danish trout (sanctions, you know, and all that), but shipments of Dover sole are coming through. Across Cecil Square, its flowered walks laid out to form a British jack, the Rhodesian

Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith talked with columnist Kilpatrick in Salisbury.

Parliament sits in comfortable give-and-take. There is not a policeman to be seen, not a barricade, not a firearm. Security is an old doorkeeper, red-faced, white-haired, who fusses over signatures on his day-book.

The incongruities are numberless. The charge against Rhodesia, at bottom, is that the 250,000 whites are oppressing the four million blacks. Yet 13 Africans sit in a Parliament of 65.

One listens to Mr. P. H. M'kudu, leader of the opposition, engaged in floor debate; he is firm and forceful, but he is civil and cheerful as well. One talks with his colleagues, J. M. Behane and J. M. Gondo; they have their grievances, but they are not insisting upon integrated classrooms or the immediate adoption of one man, one vote.

Rhodesia's most violently critical neighbor is Zambia, whose delegate to the United Nations, Mr. Kapwepwe, went to the Security Council in December breathing fire and urging force. Yet Rhodesia continues obligingly to repair Zambian locomotives; air commerce flows back and forth across the border; electric power grids have known no interruption; and 2,500 Zambians continue to earn a livelihood at Rhodesia's giant colliery at Wankie.

The oppression of the African is such that the 250,000 Europeans produce taxes of $20 million a year to aid in his education. Out in the veldt, to be sure, the African natives live a primitive life, closely bound to their tribal chiefs; in town, they benefit from an astonishing proliferation of housing projects, hospitals, schools and industrial jobs. The American South has known cities that closed their parks and libraries rather than permit their use by Negroes; in Salisbury, integration of these facilities is natural and total.

In a pleasant office on Parliament's second floor, down a long hall lined with prints of Rhodesian birds and game, Prime Minister Ian Smith sits at a neat, uncluttered desk. It is no trick to get to see him. He has immense charm, this slender and soft-spoken man. His message to the United States is one of conciliation and invitation: Come and see us. "We have nothing to hide."

What of the detention and restriction of political prisoners? They are not political prisoners, he replies; they are thugs, terrorists, arsonists. Are they not being detained without due process of law? True, he says, and he regrets it, but every nation in Africa has had to rely on similar measures to protect the African people from African extremists. At the earliest possible moment he will return to the rule of law.

What of press censorship? This, too, he regrets, and expects to ease in time. But with only a single newspaper voice in Rhodesia, and that one opposed to his government's policies, he cannot now risk the daily undermining of Rhodesia's independence. In the view of this correspondent, Smith's defense of censorship was not convincing, but I was there to report, not to argue.

What of Rhodesia's reputed drift toward *apartheid*? This is irresponsible newspaper talk, says Smith, his eyes suddenly flashing. Rhodesia's purpose is to adhere to advancement of the African on merit. Certain right-wing elements may advocate *apartheid*, and Britain's economic war is playing into their hands, but they have small influence on national policy. Meanwhile, Africans are moving up in the civil service, in banking, in industry. There are African clerks, accountants, reporters, TV technicians. But it all takes time.

And time, which most of us regard as a fixed measure, is perhaps the greatest incongruity of Rhodesia. Here time runs from the mud hut to the board room, from an illiterate tribal chief to a bewigged speaker of the House. The country exists in time zones of civilization that are eons apart. Given peace and normalcy, these fantastic contrasts might be largely melded in a few generations; but the man who imagines it can be accomplished much sooner is an ideologue—and a fool.

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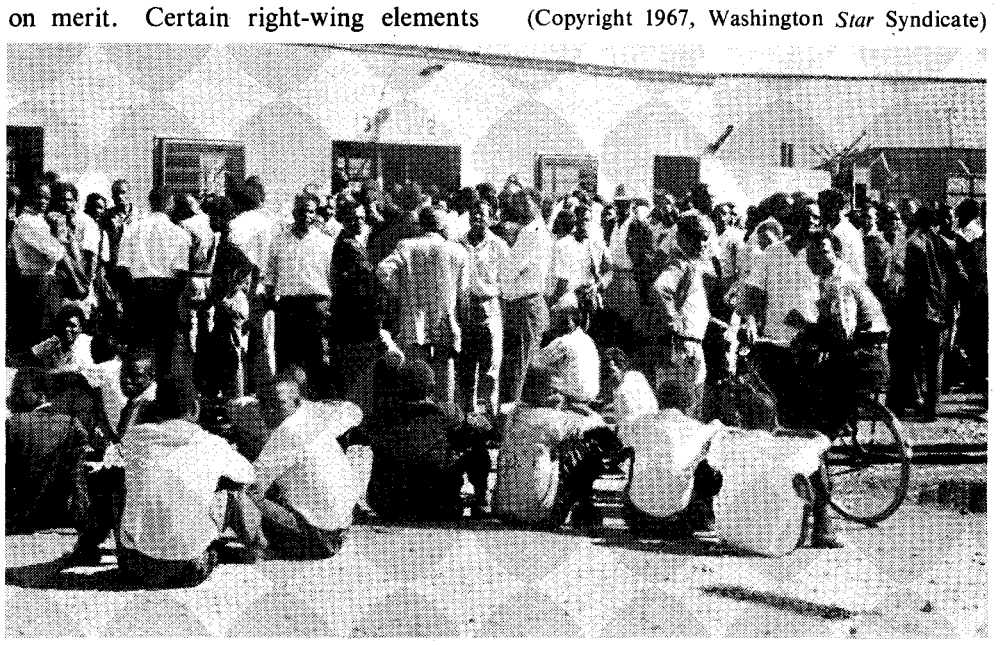


Unemployed Africans line up for jobs outside a tobacco factory in Bulawayo, Rhodesia. From 20,000 to 40,000 workers lost their jobs as a result of economic sanctions since independence.

Brickbats in the Mail

By MORRIE RYSKIND

As with every columnist, whatever his stance, an occasional piece of mine evokes a sheaf of letters saying in essence, "Attaboy!" And, being human, I thoroughly enjoy the bouquets.

But if I have a swelled head—which I've just been charged with—that's not the reason. Rather, it's because of the brickbats that arrive in the same mail about the same column. The more thoughtful of these call me a fascist and a racist, but the more outspoken use four-letter words this paper is too chicken to print. And brickbats create more lumps on one's head than being pelted by roses. Ask your doctor.

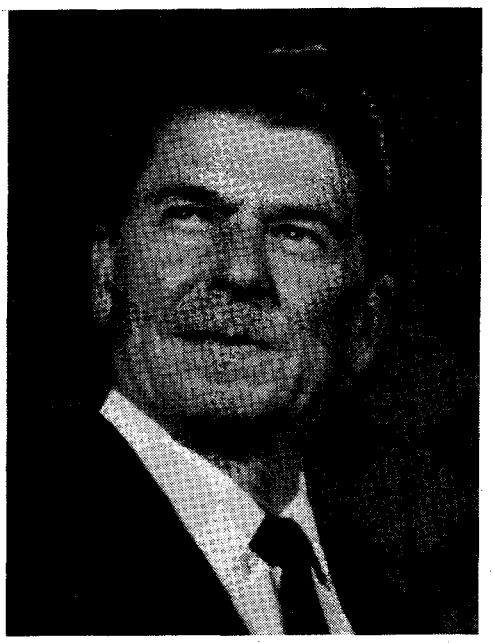
They tell me such differences are what makes horse races and, since California's revenues from that noble sport are so desperately needed by Gov. Reagan, as a good Republican I'll go along, though I at times wish there were an easier way. So, if brickbats aimed at my noggin keep Santa Anita and Hollywood Park going, keep 'em flying. My head may be bloody, but it is unbowed.

But, though I'm willing to suffer for my beliefs, I am no stoic and I'm damned if I'm going to suffer silently—that would take all the fun out of it. And I must say I don't like a column attacked for something it didn't say.

Here's a note, e.g., that indicts me for "placing property rights above human rights"—the first of the two standard liberal cliches—because I have jeered at some of the pipe dreams of the "Great Society." These welfare programs, says the writer, would keep the family together and thus elevate motherhood, to which I'm obviously opposed.

Well, it so happens I loved my mother and am deeply conscious, perhaps more than most, of the sacrifices she and my father made. Maybe not at the time—youngsters take so much as their due—but later on I realized fully how much they had pinched and done without to provide for their children during the lean years.

Don't worry. I'm not going to get maudlin about motherhood, for I suspect enthusiasm for it can be carried too far. As, for example, when I read that thousands of high school girls become mothers—and aren't too sure



Must you hate the poor to endorse Gov. Reagan's tuition plan?

who the father is. I am not altogether persuaded this contributes to the sanctity of family life.

Another letter, employing liberaldom's second great cliche—"no man is an island"—says I don't want the poor to be educated or I wouldn't have backed Reagan on tuition fees. It quotes Ralph Bunche as saying he'd never have been able to get a college degree had UCLA charged.

Whether that quotation is accurate or not, it is pure hogwash. Thousands of Americans from poor families, before Bunche and afterward, managed to get a university degree in spite of tuition fees, provided only they had gumption enough.

There were jobs to be found through the college employment bureaus; a good many students worked during the summer vacation; and, in addition, there were always scholarships available for those who qualified—and there were many times when those scholarships went a-begging.

About a dozen years ago, my records show, there was a similar nationwide hullaballoo about the millions of young geniuses born into poor families and thus deprived of the college education they merited. A group of businessmen from three Midwest states got together and offered to pick up the tab for such cases. After a search—widely played up in the papers—they came up with just one student who genuinely needed—and deserved—their aid.

At about the same time General Electric abandoned its practice of awarding 100 undergraduate scholarships yearly. One of the recipients, it seems, used his money to buy a new car and another took his wife to Europe on the grant. Worthwhile projects, heaven knows, but not precisely what hard-hearted GE had in mind.

We do things better today. The *Daily Bruin* of UCLA is a sturdy sheet which unhesitatingly uses all the four-letter words, some of which haven't occurred even to my correspondents. And when the editor needed $225 for a plane trip to Chicago to attend a "Strike for Peace" meeting organized by Bettina Aptheker, the famous Communist Free Speech gal, the understanding dean of student activities gave him a check for it.

Out of his own pocket? Heavens, no! What are university funds for?

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Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin gets a hand from Secretary of State Dean Rusk, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency chief William Foster and President Johnson at ceremonies after signing the new space treaty.

Outer Space Treaty Jeopardizes U.S. Security

By GEN. THOMAS A. LANE

The Outer Space Treaty signed on Jan. 27, 1967, and now pending before the United States Senate should be rejected and returned to President Johnson for renegotiation. This treaty has some estimable provisions but it also contains one totally unacceptable provision.

The treaty provides for the neutralization of outer space and of the celestial bodies. It excludes military armaments from the celestial bodies, prescribes scientific cooperation in space work and establishes open inspection of the installations and stations of all nations on the celestial bodies. This part of the treaty is patterned generally upon the Antarctic Treaty of 1959. It represents a prudent design to exclude the conflict of our divided world from outer space.

The imprudent and unacceptable provision of the treaty is the prohibition against mounting nuclear weapons in orbiting satellites. This limitation bears not upon the scientific exploration of outer space, but upon the balance of power between the United States and the Soviet Union. It accords the Soviet Union a potentially decisive advantage in the arms race.

The United States as a matter of political doctrine respects its treaty commitments. The Soviet Union as a matter of political doctrine breaks its treaty commitments when it is advantageous to do so. Would the Soviet Union keep such a commitment? Consider the advantage to the Soviet Union of breaking it.

If the Soviet Union could secretly mount a number of its nuclear superweapons with multiple warheads in orbiting satellites, it would thereby circumvent the U.S. defenses against Soviet missiles. The satellite-borne weapons would be launched about 200 miles from target instead of 5,000 miles from target. They would come not from known locations but from unpredictable directions.

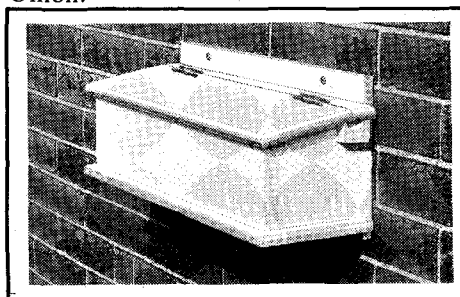
If U.S. weapons development is based upon this treaty, the United States would have neither a defense against such attack nor a capability of visiting similar attack upon the Soviet Union. What could an American government do if it were suddenly confronted with a Soviet announcement that the Soviet satellites were loaded with nuclear weapons ready to fire?

The exclusion of nuclear weapons from orbiting satellites is a desirable goal. It can be achieved only by prelaunch inspection of satellites. If mankind is to receive this protection, satellite launching must be subject to effective international inspection. A treaty incorporating such inspection is required.

The Outer Space Treaty lacks this essential safeguard. In lieu of such positive protection, it substitutes a promise. It substitutes the promise of an aggressor power which might conquer the world by breaking its promise. Moreover, it closes the door on negotiations and pressures which might be mounted to provide pre-launch inspection of all satellites. Once again our State Department has weakly accepted Soviet dictation on a vital issue.

The United States Senate should reject the Outer Space Treaty. It should instruct the President to sever the article on orbiting satellites from the treaty, to negotiate a separate instrument providing for pre-launching inspection of all satellites and to renegotiate the Outer Space Treaty without the severed article.

President Johnson and his responsible officials deserve the most severe censure of the American people for so jeopardizing United States security in their quest for accommodation with the Soviet Union.



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What We Can (But Won't) Do to Halt Rising Inflation

By FRED G. CLARK and RICHARD S. RIMANOCZY

All we would have to do to stop inflation would be for the majority to tell our elected representatives in Washington that they cannot spend any more money than they collect in taxes and that, if they do, we will vote for someone who will not.

But there is no escaping the fact that most of us *like* inflation, even though we know it means increased public debt.

For one reason, inflation *seems* to bring us something for nothing. We get higher wages for the same (or smaller) amount of work. We pay more for things, but we get more.

Under inflation, money is easier to borrow because there is more of it, and easier to pay back because the dollars we pay back are cheaper than the dollars we borrowed.

Taxes *seem* to be lower because our *visible* taxes *are* lower when government creates new, unearned money instead of taxing us.

We are happily unconscious of the creation of this new, unearned money because it is called "government borrowing from commercial banks." Common sense (which we don't like to face up to) tells us that it is *not* borrowed because borrowing must involve something that *exists.* This money does not exist until after the banks have accepted a government IOU, listed it an "asset," and issued a checking account against it.

Obviously, this money, being unearned, is worthless until it is mingled with the earned money supply. It then takes on value by subtracting from the value of all the earned money, which is in the form of cash, bank accounts, pensions, insurance, etc.

So the process by which the value of the new, unearned money is created is a tax, or, more accurately, a capital levy on everyone who has money. But, in any given year, the amount is usually so small that we do not become alarmed.

It is true that, in most cases, the only people who actually suffer grievous loss from creeping inflation (such as we have had for 20 years) are those who no longer work and are trying, unsuccessfully, to live on fixed incomes. For many of the old folks the only answer is government handouts which, ironically, make them grateful to the government which created their problem.

The truth about inflation is widely known but, being an unpopular truth, we push it into the back of our mind. We don't like to think of unpleasant things, so most of us look only at the cheap-money prosperity we are enjoying. The people in Washington who run the inflation machinery know all about it but don't worry about it because we, the people who vote for them, don't worry about it.

The one big truth about inflation that most of us do *not* know (and is not easily observed) is that political control over the money supply is the secret weapon of political control over the economic lives of the people. Money is only money, but freedom is, or should be, beyond price. The hand that holds the purse strings is the hand that can compel obedience.

The government that must *ask* the people for some of their money must be the servant of the people. The government that can *take* the people's money through deficit spending can become the master.

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IF WE'D LISTENED to Sen. Fulbright, we'd be out of Viet Nam by now. And probably we'd also be out of Thailand, South Korea and maybe Hawaii.

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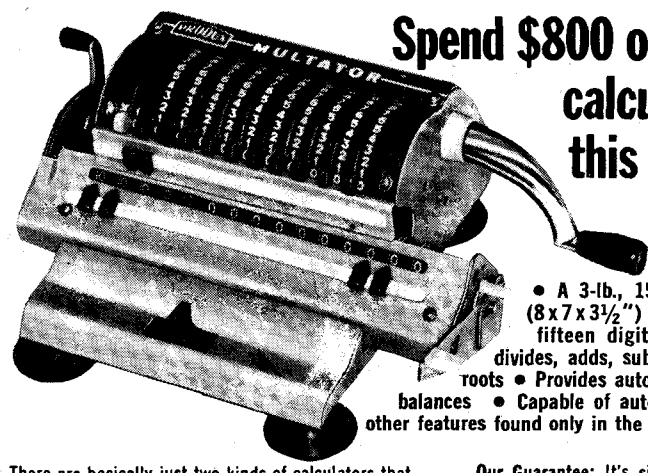

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Scott's Troops Falter

Outlook Bright for Conservative YR's

By FULTON LEWIS III

Liberal and "moderate" Republicans have mounted another national campaign aimed at achieving either control or the neutralization of their party's youth movement. The showdown will come this June at the convention of the Young Republican National Federation in Omaha, and from every indication the conservatives will once again walk away with the prize.

Suffering from virtually no grass-roots support, the liberal-"moderate" young GOP element has been unable to make any headway in the YRNF since Len Nadasdy served as national chairman (1961-1963). In subsequent years control has passed to two articulate and powerful conservatives: Donald ("Buz") Lukens (1963-1965), recently elected to the House of Representatives from Ohio's 24th District, and Tom Van Sickle (1965-1967), a member of the Kansas State Senate.

At this year's Omaha convention, conservative young Republicans will be backing the present YRNF treasurer, Jack McDonald, a highly successful businessman from Nashville, Tenn., who formally announced his candidacy for national chairman on February 19.

McDonald has already received commitments of support from 31 state delegations having a total of 364 convention votes. Only 330 votes are needed to achieve a majority. Although his strength primarily centers in the South, Midwest and West, he is likely to make some inroads into traditional "liberal" GOP territory in New England. McDonald is expected to capture Rhode Island's 6 votes, Vermont's 6 votes, and part of the delegations from Masschusetts (11 votes) and New Hampshire (6 votes).

The McDonald campaign is being directed by one of the most capable young politicians in the nation, Bill Timmons, also of Tennessee, who serves as administrative assistant to Rep. Bill Brock. Timmons, who was selected "Outstanding Young Republican" at the 1965 YRNF convention, is cautiously optimistic about his candidate's chances, saying: "The response to Jack's campaign has been overwhelming, but it is too early to predict a victory."

Fight for 'Neutralization'

McDonald's principal opposition will come from the Romney-Rockefeller-(Sen.) Hugh Scott element of the senior party which views the conservative leanings of the party's youth movement as a severe threat to GOP liberalism. In 1964 the Young Republicans played an influential role in helping former Sen. Barry Goldwater achieve the GOP presidential nomination. Almost without exception, Goldwater won delegate support from states where the Young Republican organization was controlled by conservatives.

Realizing just how influential these young party members can be in an inner-Republican fight for power, the forces promoting Michigan Gov. George Romney for the GOP presidential nomination in 1968 have been working overtime to at least neutralize the YRNF in hopes that it will be unable to play any role in next year's state primaries and conventions.

The liberal-"moderate" Republicans have decided to back 34-year-old Jim Betts of Rocky River, Ohio, who is, in effect, the Romney candidate for YRNF chairman.

Betts has selected for his campaign theme the proposal that young Republicans should "get out of presidential politics" and should avoid "ideological issues." Instead, he contends, they should work only to "elect," not "select" candidates.

The former Ohio State Young Republican chairman will go to Omaha in June with the solid backing of the normally liberal state delegations: New York (36 votes), Pennsylvania (27), Kentucky (10), Maryland (9), Connecticut (9), Maine (6) and Michigan (21). He is also likely to capture West Virginia's 9 votes, Ohio's 28 votes, and Alaska's 4 votes.

From left: Bill Timmons, Jack McDonald and Ben Cotten. Timmons, top aide to Rep. Bill Brock (R.-Tenn.) is managing Jack McDonald's campaign for the YRNF chairmanship, while the recent victory of Ben Cotten in the District of Columbia highlights the basic conservatism of the YRs.

Betts campaign workers claim they have only 6 votes in Massachusetts out of a total of 11, and only 4 commitments from the normally liberal Minnesota delegation of 12. They also say they will get 3 of North Dakota's 5 votes, and 4 of Delaware's 7. Even based on these claims from the liberal-"moderate" faction itself, however, Betts will have a total of only 176 votes—far short of the 330 needed to elect him to the YRNF national chairmanship.

The Betts campaign has suffered several unanticipated setbacks in recent weeks. Virginia Young Republicans elected a "McDonald" slate in their state convention on February 25. Betts had hoped to capture at least some of Virginia's 13 delegates to the Omaha convention.

Only two days later, the influential District of Columbia Young Republicans voted to end a one-year reign of liberals there, electing conservative Ben Cotten, a Washington lawyer, and his entire slate by a 685-to-524 margin.

McDonald vs. Betts

Outgoing DCYR President Reuben McCornack had used his 12 months in office to involve his Young Republican organization in several D.C. Home Rule rallies (on one occasion he appeared at an outdoor gathering urging a Home Rule demonstration, together with former ADA Chairman Joseph Rauh and a host of other radicals).

The DCYR organization has an unusual amount of power in the Young Republican National Federation, although it has only 13 votes in the national conventions, primarily because of the high number of congressional employes in its membership and because of its access to the YRNF and Republican National Committee offices. In fact, when Buz Lukens ran for YRNF chairman in 1963, he campaigned as DCYR president instead of as a resident of Ohio. The McDonald campaign was boosted considerably by the conservative victory in the Nation's Capital on February 27.

Undoubtedly, the greatest setback to the Betts campaign thus far, however, came when the liberal candidate himself tried to woo support from California's as yet uncommitted state Young Republican officials at a late-evening session February 16, during the YR Leadership Training School in Washington.

Hopeful of winning a commitment of California's 43 convention votes, Betts was questioned at length by the state leaders concerning his political philosophy. "How do you stand on the Connally Reservation [protecting American sovereignty from decisions of the World Court]?" Betts was not familiar with this issue. "How about the Bricker Amendment [to bar treaties which would abridge the Bill of Rights or give a foreign or international body the right to adjudicate rights of U.S. citizens]?" Again, Betts pleaded ignorance—embarrassing, since Sen. John W. Bricker was one of Ohio's most distinguished Republicans.

Amid some snickering from the California YR leaders, Betts was politely excused, and Jack McDonald was then quizzed at length. His performance was a considerable contrast to that of his opponent. McDonald articulately fielded questions ranging from intricate foreign policy matters to such touchy domestic issues as civil rights. The California YR leaders were visibly impressed.

Just how the California delegation will vote in Omaha remains a question, but McDonald's performance before the newly elected state leaders undoubtedly gave him an initial edge. California has frequently been at odds with the conservative YRNF leadership of the present chairman, Tom Van Sickle.

Having supported Van Sickle's opponent during the 1965 YR convention in Miami, California refused to pay the national organization its bills incurred at the convention, and this conflict almost caused the Young Republican National Committee to disenfranchise the California group entirely. Slowly the issue was soothed over, and on Feb. 4, 1967, a new slate (more friendly to the Van Sickle leadership) was elected in a California state YR convention. The new state chairman, John Hix, has not yet formally committed himself or his state's 43-member delegation to either McDonald or Betts, but it appears likely that California will be in the conservative camp by the time its delegates arrive in Omaha this June.

One issue which is likely to play a great role in the upcoming Young Republican campaign is the question of senior party control. Although Republican National Chairman Ray Bliss will not become directly involved in the McDonald-Betts contest, sources close to Bliss indicate that he would welcome a Betts victory for three reasons:

(1) Betts, like Bliss, comes from Ohio; (2) Betts, like Bliss, is philosophically a "moderate" who leans toward George Romney as a GOP presidential nominee in 1968; and (3) Betts, like Bliss, is seeking to make the YRNF completely subordinate to the Republican National Committee and thus to neutralize it as a political force in inner-GOP contests.

Independence Threatened

Betts has made his stand on this last issue in no uncertain terms, saying, "I, for one, would like to see the YRNF continue to serve the purpose [of enrolling youth in the party], fully realizing that we can do so only so long as our actions merit the confidence of the senior party."

His ambition to subordinate the YRNF and its policies to the full control of the GOP National Committee has won for Betts the complete support of liberals and moderates in the senior party who have worked to diminish YR conservative influence, but it simultaneously has caused him to lose the support of a vast number of Young Republicans (even some moderates) who feel that the YRNF, while cooperating with the National Committee, should not be subservient to it.

Most youthful politicians, whether liberal or conservative, enjoy engaging in philosophical debate far more than they enjoy performing the routine services involved in a political campaign, and it will be almost impossible for Betts to convince them that they should now surrender their philosophical independence in the name of "party loyalty."

Under the leadership of Buz Lukens and Van Sickle, the YRNF has operated on a "friendly" but independent basis with the GOP National Committee, and this relationship would most likely continue should McDonald be elected the new YRNF chairman.

In this status, individual young Republicans would remain free to participate in inner-party primaries and debates (the YRNF as an organization has never taken a stand in such instances), and they would undoubtedly continue to play a role in selecting their party's leadership as they did during the campaign of 1964. Since that role would tend to help conservative prospects in 1968, the Romney forces will do everything in their power to push Betts into a position of tight control over YRNF—hopefully, to neutralize the youth movement completely so that it cannot deter a Romney-for-President campaign.

Thus, a first and important test of Romney's political power will come in June when Young Republicans gather in Omaha to choose their new national chairman.

Carrying on his late father's work, Buddy Lewis has already won a vast audience for his nightly news commentaries on the Mutual radio network.

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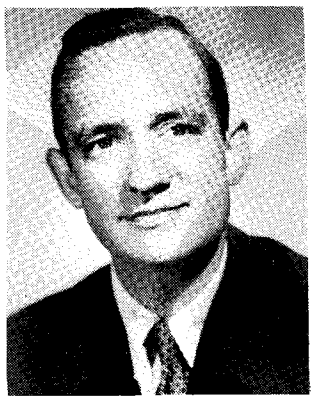
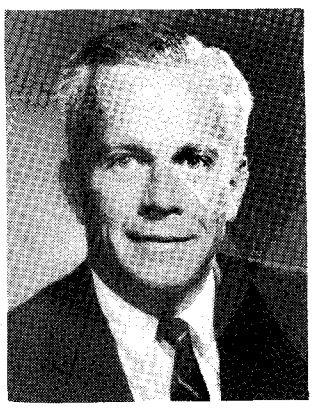


ASHLEY (Ohio)

DELANEY (N.Y.)

MADDEN (Ind.)



MOORHEAD (Pa.)

PERKINS (Ky.)

REUSS (Wis.)

The Quiet Revolution

Unnoticed by the press, the liberal Democratic Study Group has been taking over powerful committee chairmanships. Next target: the seniority system itself

By DONALD J. LAMBRO

At no other time in the recent history of Congress has the liberal assault upon the power and prerogatives of committee chairmen been greater than during these first two months of the 90th Congress.

Though the Senate is now debating reform legislation—the omnibus congressional reorganization bill—which would, among other things, curb the power of committee chairmen with its so-called "committee bill of rights," the truth is that major reforms have already taken place without the full legislative approval of Congress.

Moving with great speed and severity, liberal insurgents have made strategic reforms on three key House standing committees by rallying their forces and enlisting Republican support.

Behind this liberal blitz to weaken substantially the authority and role of congressional committee chairmen is the powerful Democratic Study Group in the House, a secretive liberal organization of 150 reformers (see Human Events, Nov. 5, 1966, page 8).

Their counterparts in the Senate: Reformers Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.), Lee Metcalf (Mont.), A. S. Monroney (Okla.) and Joseph S. Clark (Pa.).

These two groups have made and will continue to make an all-out attack on the seniority system, the Senate's filibuster rule and the autonomy and authority of committee and subcommittee chairmen.

But it is in the House that major attacks have thus far been successfully waged and DSG liberals are hopeful that they will eventually be able to control all House standing committees and once and for all prevent committee chairmen from impeding the flow of "Great Society" legislation that once freely poured from the 89th Congress.

Three-Pronged Attack

In a series of maneuvers House liberals forced radical DSG-designed reforms with three distinct but obviously coordinated power grabs:

(*1*) Intense liberal pressure has been put on Rep. William M. Colmer of Mississippi, chairman of the House Rules Committee, to draw up written rules for the operation of committee work and procedure when no written code had ever guided the once powerful chairman of that key committee before.

Colmer has appointed a special subcommittee on rules reform, choosing DSG officer and leader Ray Madden (Ind.) as chairman. On the committee are Sisk (Calif.) and Delaney (N.Y.), both members of the Democratic Study Group. Republicans Anderson (Ill.) and Quillen (Tenn.) also serve on the subcommittee. Never have DSG members been given a better opportunity to chain down the Rules Committee than they have now.

(*2*) Liberal insurgents have successfully engineered a massive assault upon the House Banking and Currency Committee chaired by Texas liberal Wright Patman. Patman, a lone wolf and congressional maverick, has never been accepted by DSGers because of the iron-handed way in which he runs his committee and its staff.

Already liberals have severed his prerogatives to name subcommittees, subpoena witnesses, initiate subcommittee investigations and hire and fire staff members. These reforms, giving committee members the power to run the affairs of the committee, radically depart from traditional committee procedure and give the DSG liberals the upper hand to hire their own liberal staffers and initiate their own attack upon conservative spheres of influence.

(*3*) Before Rep. Adam Clayton Powell was purged from Congress, House liberals saw him as the classic example of the maverick, despotic committee chairman. Surely no one, they reasoned, could be against removing Powell's power. And they were right. From their first strategy meeting, Powell was to be their test case for committee revolt and DSG liberals plotted and planned his demise for years.

Appetites Are Whetted

A meeting of the DSG Policy Committee in late November in their expansive suite of offices on the fifth floor of the Cannon House Office Building capped their plans to strip Powell of his powers and remove his seniority-achieved chairmanship. DSG leader Rep. Carl D. Perkins (Ky.), standing in the wings, would succeed the Harlem preacher as head of the powerful Education and Labor Committee.

This was another step in their over-all plan to capture key committee chairmanships. DSG men now control eight of the 20 House standing committees: Foreign Affairs, Government Operations, Interior and Insular Affairs, Judiciary, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Post Office and Civil Service, Science and Astronautics and the latest, Education and Labor.

The liberal uprising on Education and Labor paved the way for the DSG attacks on Rules and Banking and Currency mentioned earlier. And the ease with which liberals achieved reforms on Powell's committee whetted their appetite for more. Now DSG is setting sights on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Public Works, Armed Services, District of Columbia and Ways and Means. Already a systematic, clandestine attack is being carried out against the chairmen of these committees and DSG material is regularly being fed Washington reporters and columnists.

For years liberal reformers in the House have been laying the groundwork for a direct assault against the seniority system and Phase One calls for chipping away the power of non-DSG committee chairmen. By stripping the chairmen of their powers and throwing the committees open to the will of the majority, DSG liberals hope to

The ouster of Adam Clayton Powell (above) paved the way for DSG leader, Rep. Carl Perkins (D.-Ky.) to become head of the House Education and Labor Committee.

achieve quick committee approval of liberal measures and send them to the floor where DSG is still confident it has the votes to pass more "Great Society" legislation.

Leader of the liberal revolt on the Banking and Currency Committee is Rep. Thomas L. Ashley (Ohio), a DSG member and regional DSG chairman. Using various arguments, he enlisted the support of all 14 committee Republicans, three Southern Democrats—Robert G. Stephens Jr. (Ga.), Tom S. Gettys (S.C.) and Tom Bevill (Ala.)—and DSG leader William S. Moorhead of Pennsylvania.

Liberals also used the Ashley technique of enlisting the support of every committee Republican in their initial move to purge Adam Clayton Powell of his power on Education and Labor.

Last week Ashley and his co-reformers cut further into Patman's control with a new rule which would insure that committee members receive at least five days' notice before any investigation can start or before reports can be issued. Further, the 33-man committee must provide a majority vote to approve any new staff appointments.

A top DSG leader and officer, Rep. Henry Reuss of Wisconsin, the committee's fifth-ranking Democrat, clashed with his DSG teammates, Ashley and Moorhead, when he proposed the old "binding caucus" rule which would in effect commit all members to the majority "decision" or face a loss of seniority. However, Reuss quickly backed down when he was made to realize by DSG staffers that this would strengthen Patman's hand whenever he could rally a majority behind him.

Last December DSG planned to deprive Colmer of his position on the Rules Committee and proposed to enlarge the committee by adding the House Majority and Minority Leaders to the committee and making the Majority Leader chairman. Later, DSG dropped this plan in favor of having Rep. Madden step into Judge Smith's old seat. At a secret DSG meeting on January 8, however, the vote in favor of the plan was only 42 to 25; not enough votes for the plan, DSG leaders thought, to pursue it. Consequently, the proposal was never presented in the Democratic caucus.

For years liberals have been saying that committee chairmen possess extraordinary powers not in keeping with modern democratic procedure and an efficient lawmaking body. What they neglect to admit is that the members of the committees and the House as a whole can avail themselves of a number of prerogatives to insure that the House has an opportunity to debate and ultimately to vote on any particular measure.

A simple majority vote by the House can bring forth any bill being stalled in committee; a procedure known as Calendar Wednesday can also pry loose a bill from a reluctant committee chairman; and in almost every instance the Speaker of the House—though the 21-day rule has been repealed—can use his enormous power to request a chairman to report a bill out of committee. Several other parliamentary maneuvers are also available.

Just the Beginning

The significance of the severe liberal attack on committee chairmen in the House is enormous. For it is just the beginning of similar uprisings in other committees to drastically weaken the power of men who, through years of experience, have come to realize that legislation must be studied and carefully examined and cannot be ramrodded through the committee process.

Moreover, such reform would give DSG liberals vast power to virtually control key congressional committees and subcommittees with the rules slanted heavily in their favor. Equally important is the fact that this would allow them to whitewash almost any investigation of federal programs such as the "anti-poverty program" and other government give-aways.

The once stabilizing influence of the committee chairman seems to be precariously in danger of being toppled in this emerging liberal revolt and with it will come not only greater confusion but even greater liberal control of Congress.

Mr. Lambro is a free-lance writer in Washington, D.C. This article is a follow-up to his study of DSG in the Nov. 5, 1966 Human Events.

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A New Era Looms

India's Congress Party Setbacks Could Be Advantage to the West

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

To Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the other leaders of the Indian Congress party, the unfavorable outcome of the recent elections came as a horrid shock. After all, theirs was the party that had secured India's independence and for 20 years thereafter ruled the country through thick and thin. How then could the Indian voters be so ungrateful?

The trouble was, I think, that there had been too much thin and not enough thick. The Congress leaders, beginning with Jawaharlal Nehru, were revolutionaries, many of them imbued with left-wing socialism picked up from the British and some, like Krishna Menon, unquestionably "pink." They were also, beginning with Nehru, full of their country's potential greatness. After all, what people can look back on so rich a history or has contributed more to humanity, beginning with the sublime Upanishads and the decimal series of numbers?

Therefore, Nehru and Krishna acted as the leaders of a great power, embodying their far-leftish sympathies in their foreign as well as in their domestic policy of "socialism."

In foreign policy this brave assumption of great power status seemed at first to work. Britain, needing India's support, practically allowed New Delhi to shape its policy in the Far East. This policy was anti-colonial, anti-Western and pro-"brotherly" Red China.

Nehru, through Prime Minister Attlee, persuaded Truman to prevent MacArthur from bombing beyond the Yalu River or trying to reunite Korea.

Through Eden, Nehru virtually imposed the tragic division of Indochina after the French decided to get out. India's representative on the three-power committee, set up to survey the implementation of that agreement, consistently sided with the Communist Pole against the "objective" Canadian, thus nourishing Ho Chi Minh's ambition to grab South Viet Nam.

India organized the Bandung conference of formerly "exploited" peoples and tried to keep them anti-Western.

Yet Nehru and his pals were oblivious to the Red Chinese threat to India until Peking seized Tibet, then grabbed a piece of Indian territory and finally attacked India itself. Shocked beyond words, Nehru accepted the military help of those Western nations he had long opposed, yet on whose bounty his country was dependent. Still in the name of a phony "non-alignment."

Nor was the Congress party successful at home. The country whose birthrate, poverty and customs allowed thousands to live, starve and die in the streets of Calcutta, maintained a large military force in order to preserve its hold on Moslem Kashmir, regardless of its previous promise of a plebiscite. Self-styled anti-imperialists were ruthless in suppressing the Sikhs' and the Nagas' claim to autonomy and seized Portuguese Goa without consulting the inhabitants.

Meanwhile India's basic problems—too many babies, too little food, a nasty remnant of the caste sytem, stagnant industrialization, lack of a common language and nationality—remained unsettled, regardless of large quantities of foreign aid.

How then be surprised that with Nehru gone more than half of the Indian voters turned against the Congress party?

Actually, by so doing they may have ushered in a new and better era for the Indian peoples. A new Cabinet will have an opportunity to drop its pretentious foreign policy and join the free Far Eastern nations in opposing Red China's attempts to spread communism, and allow the United Nations to hold the long-promised plebiscite on Kashmir.

At home the new Cabinet might solicit and heed the advice, as well as asking the assistance, of more developed nations in improving its industry, cutting its birthrate and vastly increasing its food production.

Should it do so, the defeat of the Congress party could be a blessing for the Indian people.

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QUESTION OF THE WEEK—Speaking of CIA funding of liberal fronts, maybe somebody had better ask where the Washington *Post* got the money to buy *Newsweek*, suggested syndicated columnist Don Maclean.

SORRY ABOUT THAT. . . .

Would you accept a "sorry about that" from an employee who made the same mistake for the fifth time!

Would you fail to sue a firm that refused to deliver on a contract paid in advance!

Of course not!

How is it, then, that a school might "fail" your child, or send him home as a "problem" when you have been paying them for years to do a job they assure you you are incompetent to do!

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State Superintendent of Public Instruction Max Rafferty (left) and Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty could well clash in 1968.

Rafferty vs. Yorty?

If Sen. Thomas Kuchel doesn't mend his fences soon, California may have one of the nation's hottest 1968 races

By RUSSELL KIRK

As politically volatile California goes nowadays, so will go the nation, in the judgment of this commentator. Mr. Ronald Reagan's success as a conservative candidate will be followed—indeed, already has been followed—by the success of comparable candidates in many other states.

If Mr. Richard Nixon can secure California's wholehearted support, he will secure the Republican presidential nomination. And in 1968, unlike 1960, the presidential candidate who carries California will be sent to the White House.

California seems certain to grow yet more conservative in its politics. Gov. Reagan's popularity actually has been increased, for instance, by his recommendation of tuition charges at the university and the state colleges. The disorderly and abusive demonstration against him by the California Federation of Teachers last month won public sympathy for the governor. And the typical California taxpayer is unimpressed by bumper stickers reading "No Tuition" on shiny new convertibles belonging to affluent students.

Next year's U.S. Senate race will be especially interesting. It appears that the energetic mayor of Los Angeles, Mr. Sam Yorty, can have the Democratic nomination if he wants it. Substantially conservative and vigorously anti-Communist, Mayor Yorty would attract a great many conservative Republican voters—enough to ensure his election, should the Republicans nominate a liberal.

The Republican incumbent is Sen. Thomas Kuchel, nearly as liberal as Sen. Javits of New York. Mr. Kuchel, once a man of might in California politics, twice has backed losers in recent years: Rockefeller against Goldwater in the 1964 primary, Christopher against Reagan in the 1966 primary. His position has become extremely precarious. Almost certainly, Mayor Yorty could beat him.

The odds are that Sen. Kuchel would be defeated in next year's Republican primary, despite his being minority whip in the Senate, by any able conservative Republican challenger—unless the major Republican politicians and financial backers in California decide to support Kuchel in the interest of party unity. They do not cotton to him now, though he may try to mend his fences.

The redoubtable Dr. Max Rafferty, California's reforming superintendent of public instruction, says he would be willing to run in the primary against Mr. Kuchel, provided sufficient support and campaign money are offered to him. The biggest vote-getter in his state (though, so far, on a non-partisan ticket), Dr. Rafferty is one of the best public speakers in America, and his principles are conservative.

Some Republican leaders are said to prefer to stand by Kuchel rather than

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R.-Calif.) has drawn considerable fire from Golden State conservatives for his failure to support the GOP tickets in 1962, 1964 and 1966.

risk losing a Senate seat (though this argument scarcely will hold water if Mayor Yorty is nominated by the Democrats). Other Republican backers may be inclined to select a conservative Republican more predictable—and more doctrinaire—than Dr. Rafferty, who definitely is his own man, taking orders from no one.

A contest between Yorty and Rafferty—either senatorial candidate trying to attract the bulk of the conservative vote—would be a famous fight. And it might symbolize a national revulsion against the weary slogans of yesterday's liberalism.

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Is a 'Temporary' Steel Tariff Possible?

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

The president of U.S. Steel, Leslie B. Worthington, who is also the chairman of the American Iron and Steel Institute, has just made the charge that foreign mills are treating the United States as a "bargain basement" in which to dump surplus production needed to keep their own workers employed. And, as spokesman for his industry, he has asked Congress to enact a protective "temporary levy" on imports of foreign iron and steel products.

There is no doubt that the disease caused by an excess of foreign steel capacity is there. The only trouble with Mr. Worthington's proposed cure is that there is never any such thing as a "temporary levy" when nations begin to fight each other with the weapons of economic nationalism.

We have been through one disaster of this kind in the period between World War I and World War II, when the nations went in for a grand proliferation of tariffs, quotas, preferential deals and competitive currency devaluations. It all ended up with the "wizardry" of the Germans' Hjalmar Horace Greeley Schacht, who pushed economic nationalism to its ultimate absurdity with his aspirin-for-tobacco barter deals that cured no headaches before the world finally went up in smoke.

As to the disease so skillfully diagnosed by Mr. Worthington, it will probably get worse before it gets better. Cheap steel imports have, as Mr. Worthington says, resulted in a production loss of 13 million tons of finished steel products in this country. This represents 70,000 steelworker jobs. It also adds approximately a billion dollars to our national balance-of-payment deficits.

Meanwhile, our own steel exports have dropped from 5.25 million tons in 1957 to less than two million tons in 1966. Since foreign countries are continuing to add to their steel capacity (world production has more than doubled in the past 15 years, and the end is not yet in sight), the drop in U.S. exports will probably still continue.

Our loss in finished steel production should, however, be put into a broader context before we begin to invoke tariffs. Despite foreign competition and the loss of both domestic production and overseas markets, the U.S. steel industry did not do badly in 1966. It produced a record 134 million tons of raw steel, according to tentative statistics offered in December 1966. This figure tops the 131 million tons produced in 1965.

While the 1965 shipments of finished steel were some three million tons over the unofficial figure of 1966, the difference is hardly significant. So the steel industry, in crying "poor mouth," must be referring to fears for the future, not regrets for the immediate past.

Admittedly the industry might have done much better in certain finished products if it weren't for the unconscionable foreigner. As Mr. Worthington puts it, we must "absorb foreign tariffs that can be more than double the American duty—as in the case of Japan—and then be required to hurdle a battery of non-tariff barriers which may include border taxes, surcharges, import licenses, penalties, fees and so-called equalization taxes that—in various countries—are levied on imports and rebated on exports."

If something "temporary" is to be done to protect the U.S. steel industry, it should be reprisal proof. Tariffs would only provoke counter tariffs. If we must have economic warfare between great nations, this column would prefer the wisdom of Alexander Hamilton, who pointed out long ago that bounties were preferable to tariffs because they had natural points of termination.

If the foreigner undersells us in certain finished steel products, why not a temporary bounty in the form of tax rebates to local producers to enable them to undercut the foreigner in price and so recapture the home market?

To the extent that Japan, Luxembourg, Germany and other nations have been protecting the dumping practices of their own steel industries, this would discourage the foreigner without hurting the American steel consumer. Bounties in the form of tax rebates would naturally terminate when the foreigner learned that dumping didn't pay.

The thing is to force foreign nations to give up on state manipulation of the market without saddling the world with a "temporary" tariff that would certainly last far into the indefinite future.

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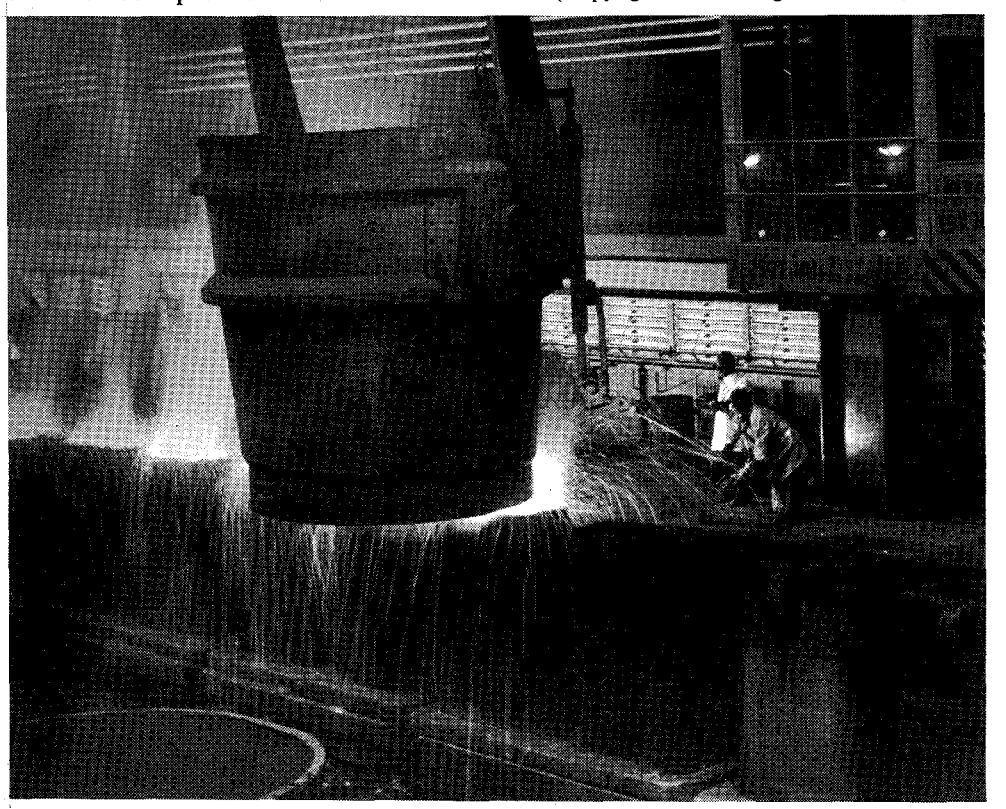
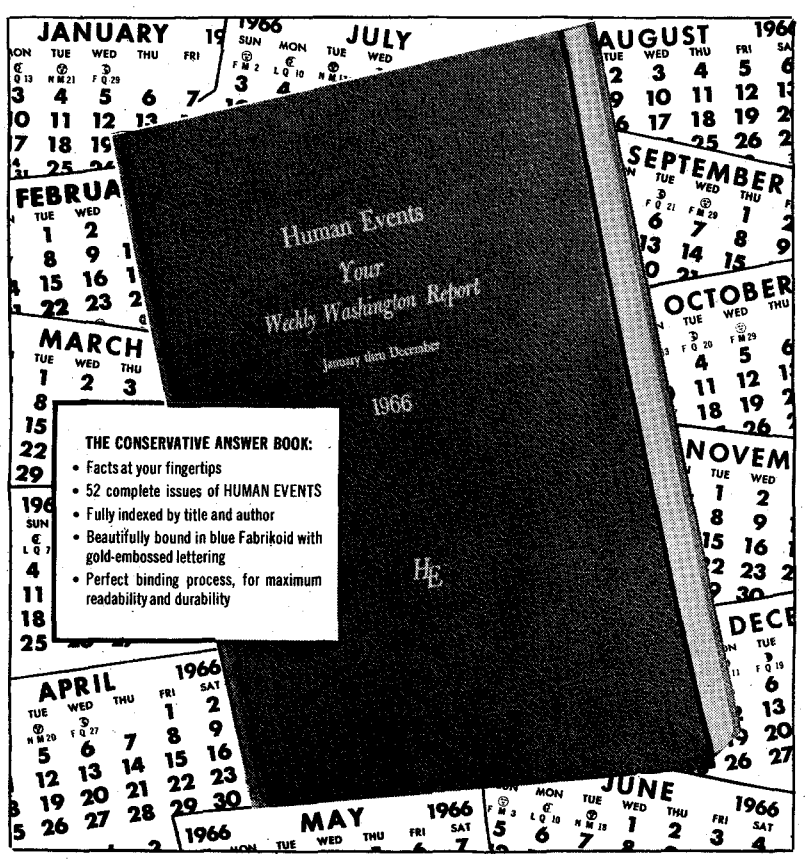


Something like 70,000 U.S. steelworkers have been displaced because foreign steel imports are undercutting the domestic market.

1966 BOUND VOLUMES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Why Pull Education Down to the Slum Level?

If America's ghetto youngsters are to be prepared for successful lives, they at least have to be handled in a sensible manner

By JENKIN LLOYD JONES

A few weeks ago there appeared in both the Chicago *Daily News* and the Washington *Evening Star* articles about what are politely described as "difficult schools" in each city.

The situation is now so chaotic in Chicago's all-black South Side schools, according to *Daily News* reporter Norman Mark, that the teacher dropout rate is "astronomical." In one high school 41 of 85 teachers are in their first year.

So an outfit called the Center for Inner City Studies has set itself up with a quarter-million-dollar federal grant in a program to "sensitize the teacher to intercultural needs." This sounds grand, but if Mark has accurately described the program, one begins to wonder whether the teacher is supposed to uplift the child or just join him in jive talk.

Stanley Newman, described as "urban anthropologist," proudly told how one teacher awakened a flicker of interest in Shakespeare's Othello **by telling the class it was "about a fay chick who gets strung out over a blood and her daddy doesn't like it."**

If you have to give this kind of a synopsis, obviously the class isn't ready for any degree of Shakespeare. He didn't write in basic English.

Teachers are warned that a "gouster" is a Negro teen whose reputation is built on violence and teachers must be careful not to rile him.

"My hunch would be," said Newman, "that almost every time we read in the paper that a teacher got hit it was because she 'put down' the gouster in her class. His only resort to protect his 'rep' is violence."

According to reporter Mark, the Center teaches that when a boy is asked to remove his hat in the classroom and responds with obscene language, the teacher must not respond with anger and shock, for this "closes off further communication."

Well, nuts! Why not turn the school over to the "gousters" and let them teach Shakespeare?

In Washington, John Stacks, reporter for the *Evening Star*, describes the opening of class in a slum junior high school. It took 10 minutes to establish enough order to start the discussion, another 10 to introduce the subject. Then a drunken boy pushed a girl and the class fell apart. Nothing was done about the boy. He finally wandered out.

The new principal of this school has, according to Stacks, "tried not to add to the heavy burden of hostility the children bring into the building." She has tried to change harsh, authoritarian methods to "more open, reasoning methods." But her teachers say her efforts have increased the chaos and deprived them of the classroom order they need.

I suspect, alas, that the educational system that tries to smother hoodlumism with love is bound to fail. The kid who pulls a knife on a teacher is not an admirer of forbearance. Reasoning with a vicious boy-drunk may be something like reasoning with Hitler or Mao Tse-tung.

Testing the teacher is not the invention of the slum school. Edward Eggleson, in his *Hoosier Schoolmaster*, described conditions on the frontier 100 years ago. The overgrown bully always tried to lick the teacher and the success or failure of the school depended on the outcome.

Much bosh has been written to the effect that teachers in slum schools must not show impatience with slovenly, ungrammatical speech of their charges lest this hurt their pride and make them resentful. Hooey!

We had generations of very useful slum schools filled with immigrant children who spoke no English at all. No one tolerated brawls. Nor did teachers try to gabble with pupils in Low German or Yiddish or Neapolitan Italian. They pounded in the principles of correct speech, and many of the kids went on to become polished and eminently successful users of their new tongue.

The more we have tried to find subtle substitutes for simple discipline and integrity the more "difficult" our slum schools have become. So now U.S. Commissioner of Education Harold Howe II wants to cure the mess by eliminating neighborhood schools altogether and mixing all kids up in huge "learning centers." And the U.S. Civil Rights Commission has demanded that all schools, suburban and city, be forced to achieve the same "racial balance."

Well, what do we do with the "gousters"? Do we send them out to wreck other schools? Do we spread the cancer of indiscipline and riot?

There can be no effective teaching without order. If we can't sober up the drunken brawler in seventh grade we must remove him. And if any little bugger insists on wearing his hat in class we must knock it off.

Otherwise, we rob and ruin the teachables.

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Marina Denied Red Ties

Soviet Secret Police Helped Oswald's Return

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

(Human Events *columnist Henry J. Taylor has been awarded the George Washington Honor Medal Award by the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge for making an "outstanding accomplishment in helping to achieve a better understanding of the American way of life."*)

The heavy tracks Lee Harvey Oswald left in the Passport Office of the State Department here in Washington converge dramatically with those of Marina Nikolayevna Prusakova in our Moscow embassy files.

Taking them apart, layer by layer—and the cross-filing here along with them—is like taking apart a series of Chinese ivory balls, one inside the other.

Marina Prusakova lived in Minsk with her uncle, a high-ranking official of the MVD, the Soviet intelligence service. In her passport application (July 11, 1961) she denied that she was or ever had been a member of the Komsomol, the Communist youth organization, or any other Communist organization.

Marina Prusakova was, in fact, a member of the Komsomol. Had this been known to the State Department after her denial, she was subject to admission refusal into the United States on the ground of having willfully misrepresented a material fact.

Her passport application states that she was born at Severodvin (formerly Molotovsk) but her family moved to Leningrad when she was 11. She attended the 374th Women's School there and her membership in the Komsomol began there. Then Marina moved to Minsk.

She was introduced to Oswald at a dance at Minsk's Palace of Culture on March 17, 1961. He was immediately given a certificate to marry her, and also the special consent required for an alien to marry a citizen, and they did marry on April 30. The reception was at her MVD uncle's apartment, one of the best in the city.

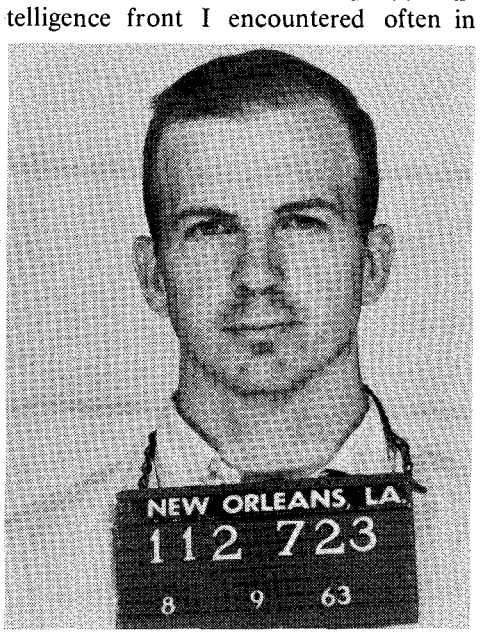
Oswald's Russian visa (No. 403339) had expired. The MVD substituted, instead, USSR Identity Document No. 311479. This gave him the run of the Soviet Union.

Oswald picked up his Soviet exit visa in Moscow on May 22. He had an interview that day with MVD officials there.

The first our Moscow embassy ever heard of Marina Oswald was on May 25. Oswald wrote a letter, mailed in Minsk May 15, stating he had married a Russian who would want to accompany him to America. Here in Washington Oswald's own passport was under debate, as this column has detailed, and the Moscow embassy immediately reported this development.

Marina's Russian exit visa required some 20 official USSR papers—birth certificate, affidavits, photos, etc. It is impossible to determine what went on in processing these. The only name that emerges is that of MVD Col. Nicolay Aksenov in Minsk.

Oswald and Marina were living in an attractive apartment, rent free, and beyond being supplied a suitable salary he was given a $70-per-month subsidy from the MVD section of the Soviet "Red Cross." This is a worldwide intelligence front I encountered often in



Lee Harvey Oswald managed to secure Marina's departure from Russia with a surprising minimum of red tape.

Geneva on the fringes of the completely legitimate International Red Cross.

Our embassy records show that when Oswald's May 25 letter remained unanswered he appeared there without warning on July 8.

It was a Saturday; the offices were closed. Second Secretary Richard E. Snyder, the consul, came to the office after Oswald reached him on his home telephone. Snyder put him off to the following Monday.

Oswald telephoned Marina in Minsk. Overcoming any travel problem, she arrived in Moscow the next day. She is found to have checked in with him then at the Hotel Berlin.

Snyder met them both at our embassy on Monday. Marina waited outside his office. Snyder called in Foreign Service Officer John McVickar, his assistant. Oswald and Marina executed before McVickar the procedural papers for her admission to the United States.

As required by law, McVickar correctly asked Marina the question to which (by her later admission) she lied.

In a dispatch dated Aug. 28, 1961, our embassy requested the State Department here to run a security check on her. The department did so. At this point the tracks cross over into the CIA and FBI, with an assist from State's own Office of Security.

The security checks turned up no derogatory information on her. That is the official finding. The department cabled approval.

Marina Oswald was able to enter the United States aboard the SS. *Naasdam*, from Rotterdam, as a non-quota immigrant under the provisions that apply to the wife of an American citizen.

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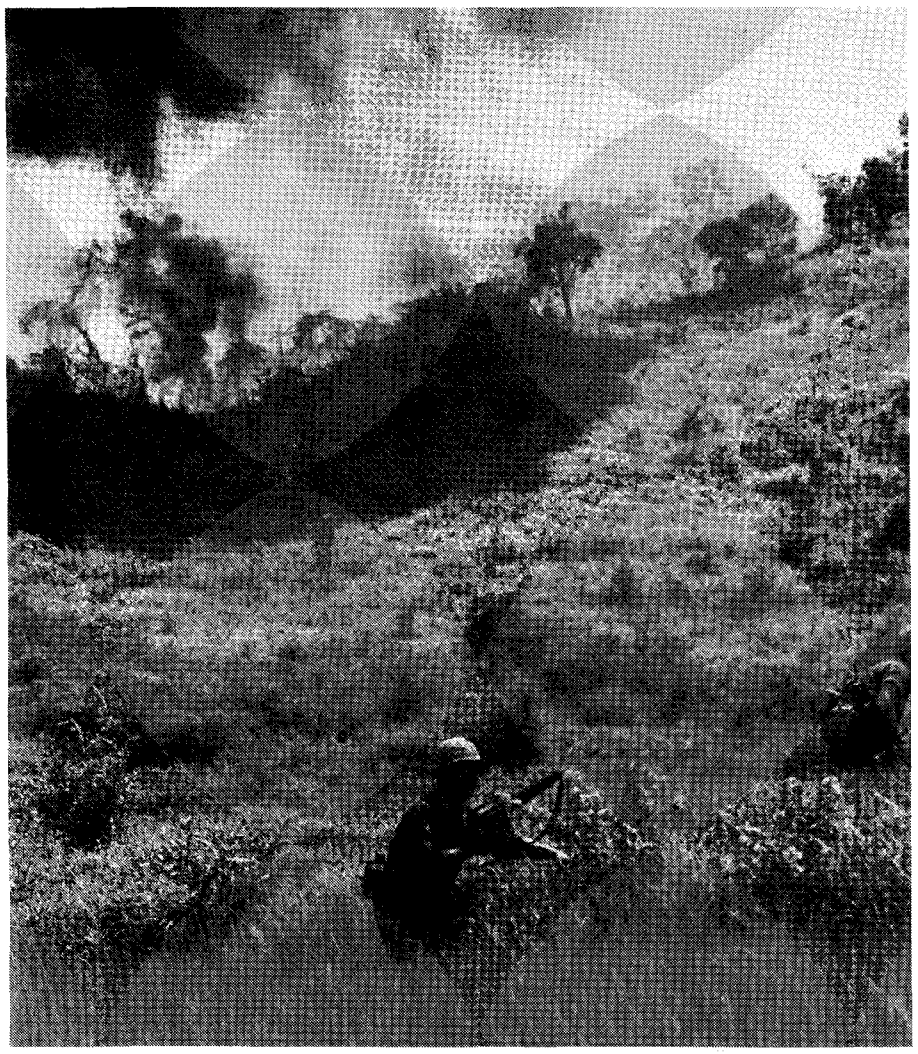

While American GIs struggle through the Viet Nam jungles, the Administration seeks a detente with the Soviets.

Cabinet-Level Trips to Moscow Part of 'Bridge-Building' Plans

From the Allen-Scott Report

Despite the arrival of more sophisticated Soviet weapons in Viet Nam, there is growing talk within the Johnson Administration of Secretaries McNamara, Gardner and Rusk undertaking special presidential missions to Moscow.

These proposed visits, now being discussed with the Russians, would involve talks on Communist China, a slow-down in defensive-offensive missile development, and a joint worldwide population control program.

With advance White House approval, Secretary Dean Rusk broached the idea of a series of Cabinet-level visits this year with the Soviets during an unpublicized meeting here with Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin.

As a first step in initiating the new thaw in U.S.-Soviet relations, Rusk proposed spring trips by Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and Health, Education and Welfare Secretary John W. Gardner.

If these visits prove mutually advantageous, Secretary Rusk said he would like to travel to Moscow later in the year to explore other areas for joint cooperation.

Congressional leaders, briefed on the U.S. proposal, say it is the direct outgrowth of a cable from Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson on his talk with Premier Kosygin following the latter's visit to London.

In reporting directly to President Johnson, Thompson stressed that Kosygin would look favorably on opening of high-level discussions "on controlling missiles, populations, and China" once the Senate ratifies the U.S.-Soviet consular agreement.

Thompson, chief architect of the "settlement, reconciliation and cooperation" policy outlined in the recent London speech of presidential assistant Walt Rostow, forecast in his message "a new area of Soviet-U.S. cooperation" after the consular pact goes into effect.

The veteran ambassador's report, which Administration officials are privately crediting as having influenced Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen to drop his opposition and support the treaty, was shown to legislative leaders two weeks ago.

In an unpublicized meeting at the White House the legislators were told the Russians are now exerting their influence to try to prod North Viet Nam officials into agreeing to Easter talks on how a Viet Nam cease-fire could be arranged and prisoners of war exchanged.

After pledging everyone to complete secrecy, President Johnson revealed secret information about Moscow-Peking relations which Dirksen later described as "the most important information about Russia since the Yugoslavia-Soviet break."

At the time Tito announced his public break with Stalin, Dirksen was one of the legislators who had been briefed in advance by former President Truman. That briefing so impressed Dirksen that he supported the Truman Administration's decision to provide economic and military aid to Tito's Communist regime.

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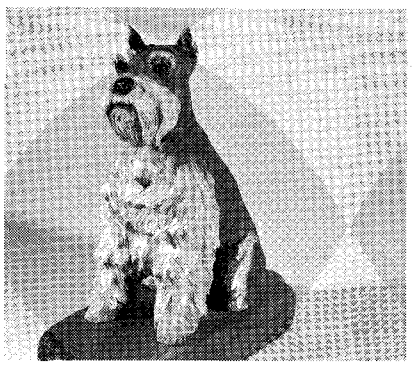

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Do I Now Regret My Vote Against the Test Ban Treaty?

By BARRY GOLDWATER

In view of today's debates and difficulties regarding a treaty to stop the spread of nuclear weapons, I am asked often whether I ever regret my vote against the original test ban treaty back in 1963.

Let me answer as clearly as possible.

No, I do not regret my vote. If I had to vote on the treaty today, I would vote against it again.

Although I have not checked, I feel sure that the majority of the 19 senators who voted against the test ban treaty share my position. I am willing to bet that, at least privately, many of the senators who voted for the treaty are far more dubious about their position.

Cold facts continue to argue against the test ban treaty and suggest that the inability of this nation to test, particularly, nuclear defenses in the atmosphere is creating a growing survival gap between us and the Soviet Union.

The Soviets, now widely and officially admitted, are deploying an anti-ballistic missile system around its key cities.

The significance of such a system can be imagined by looking at our own Department of Defense estimates that as many as 90 million Americans might be saved by a missile defense ring of our own in case of a nuclear missile attack.

The significance of such a system is easily imagined. So long as this nation maintains a nuclear superiority it has a shield to oppose the aggressions which continue to be a fundamental fact of Soviet life.

Given a world in which there are two super powers, one non-aggressive, and proven so, and one aggressive, and proven so, it should be obvious that strength of arms on the non-aggressive side is the best hope for keeping the flames from engulfing us all and the best hope for buying the time in which all men can come to agree to settle differences rationally rather than violently.

Under the nuclear test ban treaty, however, there is a lopsided situation. Just prior to the test ban, the Soviets had tested some massive nuclear blasts, many times larger than any ever tested here. Also, there is evidence that they tested, in the environment of those blasts, some ballistic missiles.

There is considerable data to suggest that the best defense against incoming ballistic missiles may be to set off a big, high-altitude nuclear blast which, in turn, will produce a sort of radiation "shield" that will upset the guidance of the enemy missiles.

This may well be the key to current Soviet defense plans. It cannot be the key to ours, because we are unable to test it under the test ban treaty.

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Unskilled agricultural laborers such as these cotton pickers are the hardest hit by new federal minimum wage regulations.

New Law Increases Jobless

Thousands of farm workers are out of work because of minimum wage increases

By LAWRENCE FERTIG

Tens of thousands of lowest-paid, unskilled workers are now losing their jobs and being compelled to go on relief. Ironically, the cause of this catastrophe is an Administration-sponsored law which had the specific purpose of increasing the income of these poor people and giving them greater security.

Last year Congress voted an increase in the minimum wage in two stages—$1.40 an hour beginning Feb. 1, 1967, and $1.60 an hour on Feb. 1, 1968. In addition, several million new workers were brought under the law, some at lower minimum pay.

News dispatches now portray some of the practical effects of this law. In Mississippi cotton growers are cutting back their Negro labor force this year to lessen the impact of the new minimum wage for farm workers. A dispatch to the New York *Times* says, "Some newly displaced farm workers have already moved to Northern states to join thousands of other displaced Mississippi Negroes who have left the state. . . ."

Alvin Bronstein, a leading civil rights defender, said that spot checks of civil rights workers "indicated that 100,000 people—when wives and children are counted—would be deprived of all farm income this year."

When the new minimum went into effect, cotton planters eliminated their poorest help and decided to make greater use of chemical weeders. They plan more automation on the farm to supplant the higher-priced labor. Thus a law which was intended to help poor Negroes in the South actually dispossessed many from their jobs and caused relief rolls in the North to swell.

Another news dispatch tells how an increase in the minimum wage affected lowest-paid workers in New York City. Since the federal law called for a $1.40 minimum, Gov. Rockefeller decided he would go the nation one better and establish a minimum of $1.50 an hour. Why not?—if a minimum can be established by fiat without any serious consequences. But this was not to be the case. When the minimum jumped to $1.50 an hour, the price of a shoe shine, for instance, was raised from 25 cents to 35 cents. A news dispatch reports the following incident:

"Thirty-five cents for a shoe shine!" exclaimed the man as he stepped down from the chair in Grand Central Terminal. "What are they using—gold polish?"

Customers began to stay away from shoe-shine parlors in droves. One shoe-shine parlor owner said, "If I raise the price to 35 cents I lose customers and the shoe-shine boys lose tips. I'm going to use machines. I'm negotiating for machines right now."

The dispossessed workers were mainly Negro and Puerto Rican boys who had no skills, but who earned a reasonable living at these jobs. In this case the law was responsible for increasing unemployment among the least skilled, lowest-paid workers. It was tantamount to a penalty against workers in minority groups—precisely those workers whom the law-makers thought they were going to help.

Why did such a law pass Congress? One reason is it sounds "humane." Of course there are always those who, under cover of such a cause, seek their own advantage. Manufacturers whose plants are located in the North—especially textiles—were not averse to a higher minimum wage which mainly affected the South. It deprived many Southern manufacturing plants of the advantage they had in hiring lower-paid workers.

The full bill for this government intervention in the market has not yet been paid, but it is now coming due. It is appearing in the form of an escalation of the entire wage structure.

Workers who formerly received $1.40 an hour insist upon maintaining the differential between their wage and that of the lowest-paid. Workers in higher-paid categories also want to maintain their wage differential. So the entire wage scale rises. One important element in the demands for a 6 to 7 per cent wage increase now being demanded by labor unions is the rise in minimum wages which amounts to 12 per cent the first year and 28 per cent after February 1968.

When legislators seek to supplant the market by passing a law they are often oblivious of the actual effects of this intervention. Washington officials always stress their good intentions. But, as the old adage has it, the road to hell is paved with good intentions. Ask any Negro farm worker in the South or shoe-shine boy in New York. They'll tell you that they'd much rather have a job at their old wages than be forced out of work and on relief because of new legal higher-pay scales.

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SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Poor Crime Report

By REP. JOHN WYDLER (R.-N.Y.)

The recent report of the President's Commission on Crime is visionary, scholarly and almost totally irrevelent. The problem of "crime" that is disturbing the average American citizen is not the general, formless social problems that the report deals with in exhaustive detail. The public is concerned with the crimes of violence committed in our streets. It is concerned with the rapes, the thefts, the muggings and the murders that are increasing at a shocking rate. It wants something done about them.

When the commission discusses root causes of crime and the different kinds of frauds, it is being learned but pathetically academic. The commission has allowed itself to be sidetracked and bogged down. The answer to these questions may indeed lie in social improvement. That is something that concerns the long-range strategy against crime. The public is interested in the tactics against crime—the matter of protection that is needed tonight and tomorrow. To this problem the commission gave little attention when it should have been paramount.

What Budget Means

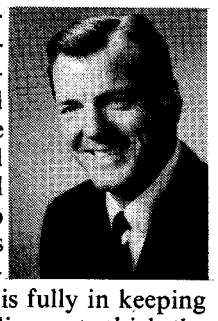
By REP. GENE SNYDER (R.-Ky.)

The $135-billion budget permits spending at the rate of $370 million every one of the 365 days of the year. This amounts to $15.4 million per hour—or $4,281 everytime the clock ticks away a second. A man making $20,000 a year, who files a joint return with his wife, will pay just about $4,300. So he views with either pride or alarm the fact that the money Uncle Sam takes away from him in income taxes will run the government for just one second. It takes the taxes of 86,400 people to run the government for a day.

Presidential Ducking

By REP. BOB MATHIAS (R.-Calif.)

When the President sent his draft recommendations to Congress, he made absolutely no recommendation on undergraduate student deferments. And he created still another task force to study the work and organization of the local draft boards. We do not believe that this is constructive presidential leadership. Yet it is fully in keeping with the political juggling act which the President has presented for three years on the subject of the draft:



First, when Republican congressmen raised the subject of draft inequities in April 1964, the President ordered a Defense Department study. That study has never been made public. A supposed summary was released in June 1966, but neither the public nor the Congress has ever seen the report itself.

Second, when the House Armed Services Committee held hearings on the draft last June, the President appointed another commission to study the subject.

Third, when the present commission reported the President still maneuvered to avoid the two tough subjects by ignoring one and sending the other out for even more study.

On undergraduate student deferments the President said: "An issue so deeply important, with so many compelling factors on both sides, cannot be decided until its every aspect has been thoroughly explored." But the issue has been thoroughly explored—even by the President's own commission—which in his own words has provided "the most penetrating analysis of selective service in our history."

Rude Demonstrators

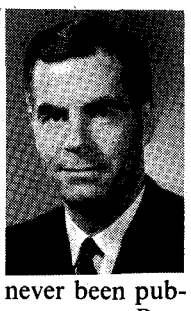
By REP. GEORGE GOODLING (R.-Pa.)

You may not agree with anything Ambassador Arthur Goldberg has ever said or done. Secretary McNamara, in your opinion, may never have done a correct thing in his entire career. Both, however, hold positions of high rank and at least their positions should be respected. Both were insulted in a prominent university. Within the week the vice president of the United States received treatment on a West Coast campus that one should not expect in an enlightened country. This country has reached a sorry state of affairs when the vice president cannot walk on any campus or on Main Street, U.S.A., without being surrounded by security guards. If and when this small minority graduates, I assume each will proudly proclaim to every potential employer that they were part of the mob at "dear old Tech" that did not have sufficient decency to accord public officials the courtesy they deserve and to which they are entitled.

Cost of Education

By REP. BURT TALCOTT (R.-Calif.)

Next to the protection of our children, the education of our children is our most important mission. California taxpayers, Gov. Reagan, the board of regents, and most students recognize this. There is no such thing as "free education." There is only expensive—very expensive—education. The total cost of college education has never been published—taxes are only one source. Payments of students and gifts of foundations, alumni, individuals and other governments add to the enormous total. The problem is not only the costs, but who shall pay the costs. Some students have written to me suggesting that neither they nor their parents should have to pay for their education because they will use their education to benefit society. But if neither they nor their parents should pay for the education that primarily benefits them, why should their neighbors or other remote citizens living 800 miles away pay the costs?



Overthrowing Mao

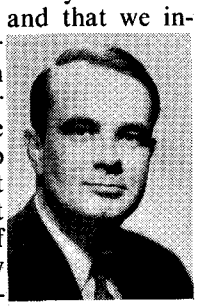
BY REP. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS (R.-Pa.)

With the serious internal disorders now faced by Red China, this might be an opportune time to overthrow the Communist regime there and take some pressure off our American troops in Viet Nam. . . . Red China is not only furnishing troops, but arms and rice [to North Viet Nam]. Chiang Kai-shek has a 600,000-man army on Taiwan that is trained and battle ready, but this army will not move without U.S. sanction.

Communist Intentions

By REP. BILL STUCKEY (D.-Ga.)

The Communists, apparently convinced that we mean business and that we intend to uphold our commitment in South Viet Nam until the war is won or an honorable peace is effected, no longer are saying that the United States must completely pull out of Viet Nam before they will consider getting together at the conference table. Instead, now they are saying, and I quote Mr. Kosygin, "The first step towards peace should be the unconditional cessation of bombing of, and all other aggressive acts toward, North Viet Nam." And other Communist leaders have made similar statements—not one word has been mentioned that we must also stop our build-up or that we must pull out of South Viet Nam.



All I want to know is what do the President and the United States plan to do now? All I ask is that the President determine through diplomatic channels if these statements are merely utterances for public consumption, or are they sincere, and that the President let the people of the United States and the world know. If we find after our investigation that the Communists are not sincere in their obvious invitations to the conference table on what have previously been our grounds, then I say that we should pursue this war until they are ready to come to terms and negotiate an honorable peace or until we have won the war.

Legislative Boxscore

The following is a round-up of items of particular interest to Human Events readers:

RESOLUTIONS

Rep. Carleton King (R.-N.Y.) has introduced a "Sense of Congress" resolution opposing the Supreme Court decision overruling New York State's loyalty oaths for teachers meant to keep subversives from positions in public schools. (See **Human Events,** Feb. 4, 1967). King's resolution states that Congress oppose the court's ruling and go on record "in favor of the right of self-preservation inherent in the very existence of a legally constituted state government."

TREATIES

• The controversial Consular Treaty, allowing the Soviet Union to establish diplomatic consulates in selected American cities, is seen as a first step in LBJ's "bridge building" with Moscow policy; it has been reported out of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and will likely come to a Senate vote in the near future; important amendments will be introduced by Republican members, including one proposed by Sen. Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.) declaring the treaty not go into effect until the war in Viet Nam is settled.

• The Outer Space Treaty (see page 7), currently the subject of scrutiny in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is another of the Administration's "bridge-building" efforts with Russia. The treaty would limit outer space to "peaceful uses" by banning the orbiting of nuclear weapons, something military experts say is impossible to check, and by allowing inspection of future space installations on celestial bodies; the treaty has been questioned by friendly Democrats because of "fuzzy" and "indefinite" language, including the definition of what, exactly, constitutes "outer space."

BILLS

• The Administration's bundle of Social Security amendments (HR 5710) is now being examined by the House Ways and Means Committee. All told, the amendments would amount to a whopping 20 per cent increase in benefits which would mean great increases in the taxes of both employers and workers.

• The Congressional Reform Act (S 355; HR 2594) passed the Senate 75 to 9 with bipartisan support on March 7, and now goes to the House Rules Committee for study. Basically, the bill will give both houses of Congress identical rules for committee operations by requiring bills reported seven days after hearings end and allowing a majority of committee members to call a meeting (a rule now in effect in the House, not the Senate); the bill also gives Congress members an August vacation (unless a formally declared war is going on), transfers power over lobbying from Congress to the comptroller general, and enlarges committee staffs.

• The President's Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967, which would provide $50 million in government funds this year and $300 million a year after that to local law enforcement agencies, is now being examined in hearings before the Senate Criminal Laws and Procedures subcommittee. The bill has been attacked for not going far enough in controlling rampant crime, with Sen. John McClellan (D.-Ark.), chairman of the hearing committee, considering an amendment overruling recent Supreme Court decisions by allowing confessions, now forbidden by the court, to be used as trial evidence.

• The Air Pollution Control Bill (S 780), subject of hearings in the Senate Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution, represents a major increase in federal power over private industry. As proposed, the bill would authorize the secretary of health, education and welfare to set standards for maximum air pollution emission, pick the industries these standards were to apply to, and fine anyone who does not obey $1,000 per day.

• Sen. Warren Magnuson (D.-Wash.) has introduced the Public Television Act of 1967 which would further federal control over educational television and radio by setting up a broad government program to "extend and improve the program of grants" for building non-commercial radio broadcasting facilities, and establishing a non-profit, government-supported corporation to "assist" in educational television programming and operation of facilities.

• Hearings have not yet begun on the President's strong open housing proposal (S 1026; HR 5700) which is expected to meet with heavy congressional opposition.

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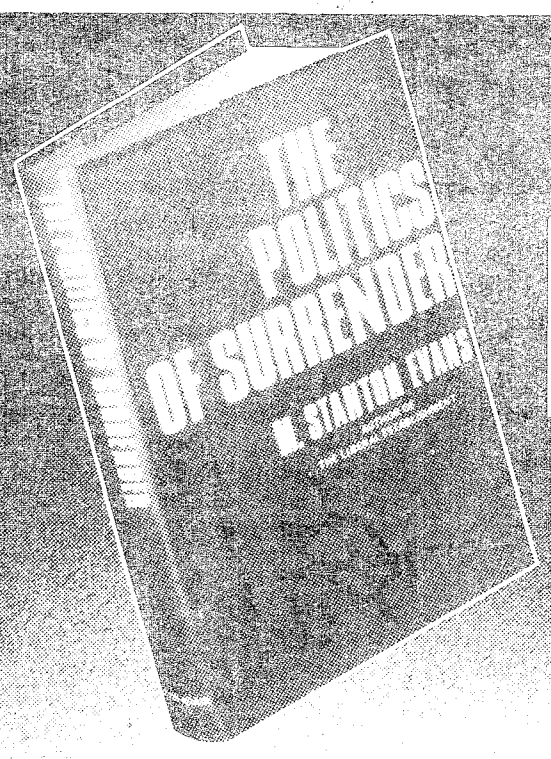

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> With respect to Communism, Liberal orthodoxy is very much in the position of the backward native confronted by an epidemic of cholera. Oblivious of the true nature of the affliction, he relies on verbal placebos and burnt offerings to appease the baleful spirit. And the disease, unhindered, consumes everything before it.
>
> — *M. Stanton Evans*

HERE INDEED is a worthy sequel to M. Stanton Evans' *The Liberal Establishment* — a sweeping, shocking survey of the Establishment's foreign policy of disaster.

Suppose you were to read this headline in your morning newspaper: "Key Liberal opinionmaker proposes that U.S. help Nazis grow." Or: "Government study urges U.S. to become 'interdependent' with Nazi Germany." Or: "Government agency affirms that aid to Nazis is now official U.S. policy."

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These are no mere academic fancies. Evans goes back to the roots of these ideas, analyzes why the Liberals hold them, then reveals how they have become American policies . . . the policies that are bringing us to our knees in every confrontation with the Communists.

Sign Posts on the Road to Surrender

☆ **CIA chief McCone warns of missiles in Cuba in early August, but Kennedy crowd pleads no knowledge as of October 14. Were U-2 flights really held up by bad weather? What U.S. weather maps showed. The Kennedy-Khrushchev deal. *Strong evidence that missiles remain in Cuba.***

☆ **Hubert Humphrey endorses Red goals in Eastern Europe.**

☆ **How State Department bureaucrats protect themselves during an unfriendly administration.**

☆ **The Rostow Paper distilled. Rostow's suicidal formula for easing tensions with Russia.**

☆ **Fulbright's hysteria when YAF persuades Firestone to reconsider its tire deal with Rumania.**

☆ **12 key Democrats involved in the Liberal Project. Detailed proposals: U.S. to sponsor Red China for UN seat; Russia to be invited to plug into our DEW line early-warning system.**

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☆ **Kennedy-Johnson shenanigans to mislead us about the Russian wheat deal.**

☆ **Stefan Possony's staggering estimate of the Communist blood toll.**

☆ **Nixon's 6 questions challenge LBJ on our readiness to use tactical atomic weapons to defend Europe.**

☆ **Jolting reasons for questioning actual Soviet military strength.**

☆ **Test-Ban Treaty: diplomatic Pearl Harbor. 3 dangerous concessions made by U.S. on policing.**

☆ **Rusk's role in tying MacArthur's hands in Korea. Rusk compares Chinese Communists to America of 1776, denies doing so, is refuted by GOP.**

☆ **Bobby Kennedy's verbal sleight of hand after the Bay of Pigs.**

☆ **Panama, where LBJ hauls down Old Glory without a whimper of protest.**

☆ **77 identifiable Communists spark Dominican revolt.**

☆ **Three broad, basic, easy steps toward victory over Communism — *if only we can clean out the Liberals.***

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